The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,861—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
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To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]	8 As. per Line.
[illegible]	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0

Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 29th June, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH, AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, [illegible] Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	[illegible]
Leghorn	500	340	[illegible]
Genoa	500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles	[illegible]	350	146

Including Wines. Without food.

Children [illegible] years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half [illegible]

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL. VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
WISTOWHALL	2700	400	T. Collin	about 10th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	" 21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin	" 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verral	" 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	" 6th Sept.
[illegible] HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These steamers have been specially built and adapted in every [illegible] for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, [illegible] information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD [illegible] & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400	29th June.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. COLUMBIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA	[illegible]	3300	400	28th July.
S. S. [illegible]ONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
[illegible]	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	To follow.

[illegible] have been specially fitted for the Indian [illegible] accommodation for a large number of Saloon [illegible]

[illegible] SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

[illegible] New York	Rs 600
[illegible]	" 500
Marseilles and Genoa	" 450
Naples	" 400

[illegible] Handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

[illegible] Bullock [illegible], Bombay.

N. B.—New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL.
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL. HOPE HALL ESTATE, BOMBAY.

THE premises known for upwards of 30 years as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon, have been put into thorough repair, newly furnished, the extensive grounds well laid out, and the management is entirely European. Terms, including all extras, Rs. 5 per day. Permanent Residents, Rs. 120 per month.

Detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

H. HAMILTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1880.

Arriving at Hamilton's Hotel very ill, I met with much kindness and attention, which contributed in no small degree to my recovery. For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no hotel in India to be compared with it.

ROBERT MOODIE,
Surgeon I. M. S. (*Retired.*)

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
(s) KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2253	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3900	700	[illegible]	[illegible]

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
PEKIN	3900	630	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle	4023	700	R. Methven	
MALWA	2933	500	W. E. Thompson	16th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE OF RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM [illegible] First and Original Establishment of [illegible] this year's Spring Crop Teas of some of the [illegible] and well-known Plantations in the Kangra [illegible] Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.

Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld. & other Plantations.

24, CHURCH GATE STREET.

POONA AGENTS—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA

KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that TRAINS will CEASE to run over the Khamgaon State Railway on and from the 1st July, 1880, until further notice.

Arrangements for the maintenance of a LORRY SERVICE will be made and Passengers and Goods will be conveyed between Jalamb and Khamgaon at the following rates:—

1st Class Re. 1 with free allowance of 10 seers luggage.

2nd Class As. 4 do do 5 do.

Parcels As. 4 each.

Goods As. 1 per maund.

By Order,
W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, Khamgaon State Railway.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, [illegible] Bearings, Mon[illegible]

ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN [illegible] WITH DISPATCH IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

		per doz. Rs.
WHISKY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts.	26
CHAMPAGNE—[illegible]inart Pere et fils, established 1729—Green Seal	Magnums	38
Do.	Qts.	50
Do.	Pts.	26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co	Qts.	5-6
Do. do. do.	Pts.	3-6
SHERRY—R. R. Moore & Co., Red Seal	Qts.	16
Do, Vino de Pasto	Qts.	26
H. Sl[illegible] and Crawford's Amontillado Yellow Seal	Qts.	28
Very Pure White Seal	Pts.	24
CLARET—R. [illegible] & Co., St. Estephe	Qts.	14
Do. do.	Pts.	8

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE
FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN.

		AY EN CHAMPAGNE.
Carte Blanche, dry	Per doz. quarts.	Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry	"	" 42 0

SHERRY.
FROM MESSRS. REIN AND Co., MALAGA.

Malaga Sherry, 1878	Per doz. quarts	Rs. 16 8
Do. do. 1876	"	" 17 8
Do. do. 1872	"	" 20 0
Do. do. 1868	"	" 21 0
Montilla Sherry	"	" 21 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	"	" 19 0
Do. do. do 1871	"	" 21 0
Muscatel, 1878	"	" 19 0
Do. 1876	"	" 20 0
Madeira 1875	"	" 18 0
Do, 1871	"	" 20 0

BURGUNDY.
FROM A. CHABLET, ESQ., LYONS.

Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine .... per doz. quarts. Rs. 10 0

CLARET.
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Per doz. quarts Rs.	8 0
St. Estephe	"	" 9 0
Haut Canon	"	" 12 0
Margaux	"	" 14 0
Chateau Latour	"	" 24 0
" Mouton Rothschild	"	" 35 0
" [illegible]	"	" [illegible]

WHITE WINES.
FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Per doz. quarts Rs.	18
Chateau Yquem	"	45 0

BITTER.

Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner .... Per doz. qts. Rs. 27 0

BRANDY.
FROM MESSRS. LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Bochade [illegible] Per doz. quarts. Rs. 24 0

FROM MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.

Red Bars	Per doz. quarts Rs.	18 0
Gold "		22 0

Just arrived a small consignment of

WESTFALIAN HAM.

Best select quality .... Per lb. Rs. 0-12-6

TERMS—CASH.

Orders to be accompanied by Cash remittances.

[illegible] & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE following results were communicated in the Company's Report for the year 1879:—

AMOUNT OF ASSURANCES accepted during the year 1879 £1,134,444 18 2

AMOUNT OF ASSURANCES accepted during the last five years £6,266,013 10 9

SUBSISTING ASSURANCES at 15th November 1879 .... £19,044,745 15 10

CLAIMS BY DEATH during 1879 exclusive of Bonus additions .... £ 421,992 8 5

REVENUE upwards of THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum.

ASSETS upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE PROFITS WHICH HAVE ARISEN SINCE 1875 will be divided among Policies in existence at the close of the current year, and Assurances now effected will participate.

Since 1835 the Company has distributed THREE MILLIONS STERLING in Bonus additions to Policies.

POLICIES ISSUED AND CLAIMS PAID without reference to Head Office; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

Forms of Proposals and all information may be obtained on application.

Bombay Office, 12, Rampart Row,

GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.

Madras Office,

BINNY & Co., Chief Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S GRAND CONCERTS

EVERY EVENING AT TEMPLE BAR.

COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.

ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

Expected about the 20th July.

THE LIFE OF H. M. THE QUEEN.

BY MRS. OLIPHANT.

ILLUSTRATED with over 40 engravings of Portraits and incidents in H. M.'s Life, accompanied by a large presentation plate 33" by 25" printed in colours representing a portrait group of the Royal Family and will form the Graphic summer number.

Price Re. 1; by Post, Re. 1-4.

Order registered by

COOPER & COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT the Superintendent of Marine begs to give notice that all GENTLEMEN [illegible] MILITARY and NAVAL SERVICES and their LADIES will HAVE ADMISSION to the PRINCE'S DOCK without tickets on the occasion of His Excellency the EARL of LYTTON, late Viceroy and Governor-General of India, embarking for England on the 3rd July 1880.

Tickets of admission will be issued by the Superintendent of Marine to all Ladies and Gentlemen, European and Native, not in the public service in such numbers as the space available at the Prince's Dock may permit.

As accommodation is limited, Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of being present on the occasion, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Marine as early as possible.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Superintendent of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 28th June 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CAST IRON P. W. CHAIRS AND WROT IRON FISHPLATES.

THE AGENT is prepared to RECEIVE at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th [illegible] TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity [illegible] 8,000 [illegible] CAST IRON PERMANENT WAY CHAIRS and [illegible] Tons of WROT IRON FISHPLATES, a great portion of which may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon.

Offers must state the quantity required and [illegible] per ton weighed over and delivered at Wadi Bunder.

CASH BEFORE DELIVERY.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th June 1880.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial

EHRIG'S ELECTRO MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY,
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2, of the appointed Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasant [illegible] to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as [illegible]

The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONVEYANCE OF OPIUM.

THE following are the RATES and arrangements for the CONVEYANCE of OPIUM by this Railway, namely:—

First.—At the risk of the owner.

(*A.*) At ordinary Parcels rate by Passenger or Mixed Trains. For consignments of less than one ton the Parcels rate for each package is charged. And for consignments of one ton or more the usual Parcels rate for the total weight is charged.

(*B.*) At the ordinary fifth Class Goods rate when booked by Goods Train locally between Stations of this Railway.

And at the ordinary fourth Class Goods rate over this Railway when booked through between Stations of this and other Railways.

Second.—At the risk of the Company the following charges for Insurance are made, namely:—

(*A.*) When booked by Passenger or Mixed Train at Parcels rate and when booked by Goods Train locally between Stations of this Railway, if the declared value is less than at the rate of Rupees fifteen hundred per chest, a charge is made for Insurance at the rate of three per cent on the declared value in addition to the charge for carriage, but with a maximum charge for Insurance of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight per chest.

When the declared value is at the rate of Rupees fifteen hundred or more per chest the Insurance charge is at the rate of one-and-a-half per cent in addition to the charge for carriage.

But for all Opium booked from Khandwa to Bombay the Insurance charge is at the rate of one-eighth per cent on the declared value in addition to the rate for carriage.

(*B.*) When booked by Goods Train between Stations of this and other Railways at the Company's risk the ordinary fifth Class Goods rate is charged over this Railway instead of the fourth Class rate which is the charge at the owners' risk.

Third.—The charge for Insurance is not in any case compulsory. Senders can forward Opium over this Railway at either their own or the Company's risk at the respective rates named above.

Fourth.—Opium is not conveyed by the Mail Trains. Not more than thirty tons can be conveyed by any one Passenger Train. But this limit of weight does not apply to Opium carried at Parcels rate by Mixed Trains.

Fifth.—Opium is carried over this Railway only under the restrictions and between the places named in the notifications issued by Government under the authority of the Opium Act of 1878.

Sixth.—All previous rates and arrangements are hereby cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-eighth of June 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, 20 Copies INFANTRY DRILL and EXERCISE, including Musketry, in Balbood or Guzerati. Apply by letter to SUPERINTENDENT POLICE, Panch Mahals.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

TO LET, part of SECOND FLOOR, Sassoon House [above Messrs. Kemp and Co.], suitable for offices. Rent moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

CALIFORNIAN PEARS, PEACHES, and APRICOTS Re. 1-8 per Tin, Chicago Corned Beef and Ham, Australian Hock and Claret. W. J. ESSAI.

WHISKY, IRISH and SCOTCH CROWN BRAND. Credit Rs. 18-8 Cash Rs. 18-0 per doz. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

THIS EVENING a MATCH of 500 up will be played at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. Play commences at 9 p.m.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GRUYERE CHEESE, just imported, can be had at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, and 23, Rampart Row.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Gold Suites.
Sets of Ear Rings.
Silver Jewellery.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.

Jewelled Rings.
Fans.
Chatelaines.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.
Trinket Caskets.
Silver & Gold Thimbles.

Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Bouquet Holders.

GENTLEMEN.

Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Ash Pans.
Cigar Lamps.
[illegible] Cups.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.

Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Gold Snuff Boxes.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
[illegible]
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.

Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cups.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Watches.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Parian Statuary.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.

Tea and Coffee Services.
Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn Tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.

Napkin Rings.
Salt Cellars.
Ice Pails.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Services of Plate.
Electro-Plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.

Electro-Plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-Plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-Plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-Plated Bowl and Spoon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FRASER AND MILLER,

CARNAC IRON WORKS. PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

ENGINEERS, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Shipwrights and Smiths. Importers of Machinery, Engineers' and Railway Stores.

All classes of work executed entirely under European supervision.

Estimates and Plans prepared for every description of work on shortest notice.

New and Second-hand Portable, Stationary and Steam Launch Engines, Steam and Hand Cranes, Boilers, Pumps, Boats and Machinery for Sale.

Bar Angle, Tee, Sheet and Plate Iron, Galvanized and Zinc Sheet, and of all descriptions Metals supplied at lowest Market prices.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS.
REGIMENTAL MESSES,
THE PRINCIPAL
LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. 1 doz. Qts. R. A.	CASH. 2 doz. Pts. R. A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. R. A.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. R. A.
34 [illegible]	36 [illegible]	Chateau Lafite or Mouton .... } After Dinner Wines	36 0	38 0
28 [illegible]	30 8	" Rauzan .... } After Dinner Wines	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer .... } After Dinner Wines	27 0	29 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	" La Rose .... } Dinner Wines	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien .... } Dinner Wines	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 [illegible]	Cantenac .... } Dinner Wines	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 [illegible]	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	...
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

52 8	55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	55 0	58 0
51 8	54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	54 0	57 0
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	...	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
33 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER Fine Sparkling	26 3	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality].	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hotchheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	200	
17 4	...	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	...	Stein-Wein, in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.		CREDIT Per doz Qts. Rs. as.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old .... gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior .... black seal	38 8
29 12	Solera	30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior .... black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry .... black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry .... red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium .... yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine .... white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour .... yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior .... black seal	39 0
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine .... red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.
36 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine, ... red seal	20 0	22 0
12 8	..	Spanish Port	13 0	
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow "	6 4	..
...	62 4	Benedictine	...	65 0
51 4	56 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. A.		Per doz. Rs. A.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 8
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
[illegible] 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	" fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S, Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
1[illegible] 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.
15 0	Cognac. ****	15 8
13 8	" ***	14 0
11 4	" **	11 8
10 8	" *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .... Rs. 2 each
Do. do. 2 " .... " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " .... " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. A.		Rs. A.
8 12	Irish and Scotch Fine Old Pure per Im. Gall	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhd. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hds. Rs. A.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.	4 Gals. Per Jar Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical, Wood Taps Plated Taps for Jars Re 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.

3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DEKKHAN.

BY W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by EVERY MAIL STEAMER.

Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per Barrel	[illegible] lbs. each.	
FFF	[illegible]	do	do.
F	lb. tin [illegible] per dozen	[illegible]	
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
	½ do	10	do.
F	do	10	do.
FF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JUNE 1880.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA, Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by mail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA
[illegible] Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10. Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horse-standing at livery, on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses brought to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 25, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 5 and 6 years, 15-2 high, price Rs. 1,200.

A pair of well-bred Chesnut Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15 hands, well matched and free goers, Rs. 1,200.

A very pretty pair of Bay Waler Mares, 5 years, 14-2 high, well suited for a Mail Phaeton, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, broken to saddle, will make a good Charger, Rs. 700.

A pair of Chesnut Geldings, 15-2 high, broken to single and double harness, have both been ridden by ladies, Rs. 900.

A handsome pair of Grey Arab horses, 5 and 6 years, 14-2 high, quiet, steady and good movers in single and double harness, both ride, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay pair of Arab horses, 5 years old, 14-2 high, go well in single and double harness, Rs. 1,000.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th May 1880.

MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

CABUL SERVICE TENTS.
(of Regulation sizes and weights.)

7 feet square weighing 80 lb. Rs. 75
10 " " " 150 " 120

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

Size.	Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	3 12 6 ea.
7 " by 7 "	6 2 0 "
4 " by 4 " for horses	2 0 0 "

Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard.

Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.

The above rates are for delivery at Cawnpore Railway Station.

The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials.

Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.

Apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LAW BOOKS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Meadow Street, by order of the Post Master General, Bombay, same containing books, samples in varieties, worked slippers, scarfs, pantaloons, jackets, &c.

Also a number of law books belonging to a gentleman.

By order of Messrs. King, King & Co., a quantity of English, &c., books in varieties, album, eye instruments, sword, lady's and gent's saddles, shooting clothes, skates, travelling trunks and cots, one iron treasury by Lord, &c., &c.

On account of the underwriter—Few office clocks.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP, IRON, &c., AT WARRI BUNDER, MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Warri Bunder, Mazagon—

A quantity of scrap iron, showels, powrahs, spikes, broken glass, old packing cases and barrels, oil cans, sheet zinc lining, &c., &c.

The above goods are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 1st July, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.—

4 Bales Indigo Blue Twist, No. 30.
10 " Grey Shirtings.
2 " Grey Dhoties.

AT 2 P.M.

One second-hand Office Shigram.

On account of the concerned—

5 Boras damaged cotton.

MENESSE & Co

Bombay, 29th June, 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

Will be ready by the beginning of May.

Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 16.

INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures. Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE & Co.,

MINING ENGINEERS AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MINERAL PROPERTIES inspected and reported on. ASSAYS of ORES made and guaranteed certificates of Analysis furnished. Mining Machinery supplied. Messrs. Tremayne and Co. are also in a position to supply capital for the development of Mineral Properties on satisfactory evidence of sound prospective value.

MR. CAMPBELL M. THOMAS, C. E., REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN [illegible]LORING SYNDICATE, LONDON,

24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. THOMAS during his brief sojourn in India is prepared to INSPECT and REPORT on MINERAL PROPERTIES of every description throughout the Indian Empire.

As engagements will run consecutively, early communications should be made to prevent disappointment, the short stay which Mr. THOMAS intends making in India, only enabling a limited number of inspections possible.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

PRICES—To hold 1 gallon	Rs.	16
Ditto 2 gallons	"	24
Ditto 3 "	"	32
Ditto 4 "	"	42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEEDS and GARDENING IMPLEMENTS. PALEKAR & Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and Up-country for their kind patronage during the past seven years, beg respectfully to announce that they have JUST RECEIVED their first supply of LAWN GRASS, FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, PHOSPHATIC MANURE, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO. They have also just unpacked a splendid set of Horticultural Implements of very superior manufacture, consisting of Trowels, Bill-hooks, Grass-cutting Scissors, Hoes, Flower Cutters, Flower-holders, many varieties of Garden Scissors of most approved and recent patterns, Forks of different sizes, Spades, Shovels, Rakes, &c., &c. Illustrated Price Lists can be had post free on application.

PALEKAR & Co.,
May 17, 1880. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD; *Branch of the Société Générale d' Electricité of Paris.*

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

PASSENGERS INSURED AGAINST DEATH OR ACCIDENTS BY SEA.

LA FONCIERE

COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES CONTRE LES RISQUES DE TRANSPORTS DE TOUTE NATURE.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES REUNIE.

UNDER instructions from our Head Office, we are prepared to GRANT to PASSENGERS, POLICIES of INSURANCE covering RISK of DEATH or ACCIDENTS during VOYAGES by STEAMERS to England, European Ports or Indian Ports at very moderate rates.

[illegible] B. & C. steamers to Southampton or Brindisi and Venice, inclusive of the risk of transit by Rail across Egypt [illegible] £100.

Other voyages in proportion.

Applications for rates and other particulars to be made to

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1880.

A. JOURDIN AND CO., LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; 2½ per cent. charged as Commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Hotel.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the privilege of SELLING OPIUM by RETAIL at the under-mentioned shops in the Town and Island of Bombay.

No.	Locality.	No.	Locality.
1	Fort Market.	7	Cheera Bazaar.
2	Arthur Crawford Market.	8	Null Market.
3	Syed Abdool Reymon St.	9	Byculla Market.
4	Bh'coo Bazaar.	10	Mazagon Market.
5	Oomerkhadee Bazaar.	11	Mahim Bazaar.
6	Bhooleshwar Market.		

For one year commencing the 1st August 1880.

Tenders must be delivered to or left at the Office of the undersigned, on or before the 30th instant, and must state the minimum number of lbs. which the tenderer is prepared to guarantee to purchase monthly from Government for the purpose of re-selling by retail at each shop tendered for. The Form of Licence which will be granted free of charge to the person, whose tender is accepted, may be seen on application to the Collector of Customs.

The said person will be required within 7 days of its being notified to him that his tender has been accepted—

(1). To execute a counterpart agreement for the due performance of the conditions of the Licence, &c.

(2). To furnish security for the performance of this agreement in the shape of a deposit in Cash or Notes of Rs. 100 for every lb. of Opium the tenderer guarantees to purchase per month from Government.

The undersigned does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Custom House.

A. O. TREVOR,
Collector of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 23rd June 1880.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved, Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance, Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained with perfect safety, COMBINED with the following FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES. *Not granted by any other Company whatever*:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "ORIENTAL" ARE UNDER NO LIABILITY WHATEVER.

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Office young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus, easily NEGOTIABLE & MARKETABLE SECURITY.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. Special Protection to Assignees.
13. The Most Economical Management.
14. Preliminary Expenses Rs. [illegible]
15. Lapsed Policies Revived without [illegible]
16. Policy-holders can appoint [illegible] Trustees, Auditors or Consulting Actuary.
17. Medical Examination arranged to suit Assurers.
18. PENSION BRANCH open to all [illegible]
19. No Restrictions on Travel.

Plans Simple, Tedious Details in Assurances Abolished.

Detailed Prospectuses, [illegible] Reports, [illegible]

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER

Head Office, [illegible] Buildings, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

In addition to the changes in the Home markets on Saturday already recorded, there is little to call for any attention.

The Mincing Lane markets apparently continue very quiet, but prices are unchanged. Seeds are firm.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes when compared with that of last week, viz :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	14,76,473
Do Branches	Inc.	„	1,40,917
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	10,79,446
Government Securities	Inc.	„	5,20,495
Loans on „ Gt. Paper	Inc.	„	89,993
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	6,18,352
Cash Balance with correspondents	Inc.	„	1,18,187
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	25,74,900

The above statement is of a very satisfactory character; the increase in the Cash Balance of 27 lakhs arises almost entirely from the increase in Deposits, and a further reduction in the Bank's rates of discount may shortly be looked for.

Sterling Exchange.—The market opened steady at Saturday's rates, and during the morning a slightly firmer feeling was shown on the receipt of telegrams from Calcutta advising rates a shade firmer than ours. Late this afternoon, however, telegrams report the market there weak and unsettled. Our quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand 1s. 8 3-16d. to 1s. 8 7-32d. p Re.
„ Telegraphic ..1s. 8 3-16d. „
„ 3 months' sight...1s. 8 11-32d. „
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 8 7-16d. „
Documents 3 do. ...1s. 8½d. „
France 3 do. ...2·15½ „

On Calcutta rates are Rs. 99¾ for demand drafts, and Rs. 100⅛ for 60 days' sight bills.

Government Paper.—There has been very little doing to-day. The market for Four per cents. closes at Rs. 96⅛ to Rs. 96¼, and Four-and-a-half per cents. at Rs. 104¼. Port Trust Bonds at [illegible] Rs. 104.

Shares.—There has been rather a weaker feeling to-day, and the market generally closes in favour of buyers. The business done, however, has been unimportant, and sellers are not generally willing to accept lower rates.

Cotton.—There has been rather more enquiry to-day, and about 1,000 bales have been bought for export. The weather, however, is not very favourable for shipping, and excepting to complete June shipments there is not much inducement to operate. The market at home keeps very quiet, and until that improves there is no prospect of any improvement here. Sutta contracts are reported in New Oomrawuttee for next March delivery at the equivalent of Rs. 200 per candy—a high rate considering American crop prospects. Our quotations for ready Cotton are unchanged as follows :—

Good Oomra	Rs.	202	per candy.
F. G. F. „	„	192	„
Good Dhollerah	„	202	„
G. F. „	„	185	„
G. F. Compta	„	184	„

Linseed is in moderate demand at Rs. 6-9 per cwt.

Rapeseed is dull of sale at Rs. 6 per cwt.

Freights.—The market is dull at 30s. to 32s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool via Canal, and 30s. per ton via Cape. Continental rates are unchanged at 37s. 6d. per ton for Havre via Canal, and 35s. via Cape. Marseilles 35s. per ton. Trieste and Venice 47s. 6d. per ton (freight paid here [illegible]).

Piece Goods are steady, but the enquiry is still very limited, and the arrival of the mail together with the unfavourable [illegible] have confined to-day's operations within very narrow limits.

Copper.—The market is firm with sellers of Braziers at Rs. 45-8 per cwt.

Kerosine Oil.—Prices on the spot are firm at Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 4 per case, but few buyers, and to arrive there is some enquiry at Rs. 3-8 per case, but no sellers. An unfounded report that was circulated last week that large tracts of the producing country had been devastated by fire has somewhat unsettled the market, but considering the large stocks held here, and the quantity afloat, any material improvement in prices seems improbable.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 p. ct	745
[illegible]	40,000	500	all	–	755
[illegible] Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	646
Exchange Banks.					
Agra Bank	10,0[illegible]	10	all	5 do	130
Chart'd Bk. I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do	175
Chart'd Mercantile	35,000	25	all	5 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	[illegible]0	2,000	1,700	40	205
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	[illegible]	500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance [illegible]	250	2,500	all	[illegible] p.	1,[illegible]05
Bhowanugger	800	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	340
Central India S. W. & M. Co.	2,500	500	5[illegible]	30	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	700
D. Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	2[illegible]0
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	all	..	400
Golam BabaSpinningCo.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,060
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	675
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co.	600	500	500	50	375
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. c.	880
Khandeish	780	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Lhatao Mackenjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	715
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	600
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,350
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	2,000	all	50	1,200
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	52	107½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,140
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	80	925
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25 p. a.	775
Oriental	4,000	[illegible]	250		[illegible]
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	140
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapore Mills	500	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Soonderdas	750	1,000	900	[illegible]	250
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	550

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	[illegible]	5 p. ct	[illegible]
Do New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	[illegible]
Ditto	..	£20	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
Ditto	..	£20	[illegible]	do	57
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	[illegible]	do	400
Do. New £15 Shares	...	£15	[illegible]	.	[illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	5,000	5,000	2,925	15	1,[illegible]55
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	35
Mazagon Land, &c	1,700	3,000	2,000	......	385
[illegible] Cunning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	[illegible]	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	16 p. ct	[illegible]
Albert Press Co. Kurrachee	[illegible]	2,000	1,100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	[illegible]	50
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	1000	20 p.	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton & Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Press [illegible] Ginning	[illegible]	850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	250	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
[illegible] Press Co.	[illegible]	1,500	1,500	60	[illegible]
[illegible] Press and [illegible]					
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort [illegible]				[illegible]	
French [illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	50
Sind Press [illegible]	[illegible]				
Mofussil Co.	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]
Prince of W. Press	[illegible]		[illegible]		
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	750	12	1,[illegible]
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	350
Volkart's Press Co.	[illegible]	1,000	all	50	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	700
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited	1,250	120	100	10p.ct.	125
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	2,500	225	2,100
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	355
Mechanics' Buildings	4,000	50	50	5 p.ct.	18
[illegible] Govt. Security Life Assurance Co.	5,000	200	50	..	50
[illegible] Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
[illegible] Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1,000	85	925
[illegible] & Co	2,000	500	all	7½	725
[illegible] & Co.	1,000	100	100	10	125

BANK OF BOMBAY.

[Statem]ent of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay [illegible] June as compared with the statement [illegible] 19th June :—

[illegible]	June 19. Rs.	June 26 Rs.
[illegible] Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
[illegible] in Government [illegible]	22,00,000	22,00,000
[illegible] Office	21,11,456	25,87,929
[illegible]	9,53,684	10,94,801
[illegible]	2,08,43,146	2,19,22,592
[illegible]	7,824	7,563
[illegible]	4,34,310	4,36,778
	3,65,50,420	3,92,39,463
Assets.		
[illegible]	[illegible],07,326	44,28,421
[illegible]	[illegible],635	12,42,728
[illegible]	[illegible],11,314	67,01,807
[illegible]	3,707	4,444
[illegible]	1,26,61,562	1,20,33,610
[illegible]	3,023	3,013
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],30,339
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Japanese Man-of-War Hi-yei, 1,700 tons, 9 guns, Captain S. U. Ito, sailed on the 26th inst. for the Persian Gulf.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Rangoon (26th May), brought a cargo of timber and rice.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, 2,232 tons, Captain W. M. Robbie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (2nd June), with the English mail and the following cargo :—1,391 packages piece goods, 87 bales twist, 10 packages specie, 61 packages shells, 5 cases umbrellas, 6 packages gum, 2 packages wax, 9 cases boots, 351 boxes silver, 4 boxes gold coins, 6 boxes gold, 250 cases copper, 211 packages oilman-stores, 185 packages provisions, 400 pigs lead, 100 packages red lead, 25 cases brass, 582 packages wine and spirits, 22 cases cochineal, 55 packages papers, 301 cases window glass, 4 cases pellitory, 90 cases candles, 85 packages glassware, 228 packages oil, 244 casks beer, 30 packages salamoniac, 200 kegs nails, 50 casks white lead, 1 case saffron, 1,612 plates spelter, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Pekin (s)	Robbie	Southampton, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Hi-yei (s)	Ito	Persian Gulf.
28	Abyssinia (s)	Smith	Zanzibar.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pekin, to China.
Ship Cyprus, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—9 cases umbrellas, Byramjee Shapoorjee. 285 kegs iron rivets and 30 bundles buckets, Esmaljee Ebrahim Kurrim. 160 boxes bar soap, Abdoolhoosen Goolamhoosen, 2 bales wall paper, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Normandy—101 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee, 60 cases oilman-stores, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co. 30 hogsheads beer, [illegible] Abdoolhoosen Tyebjee, 10 cases soap, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

Cohenia s—6 cases candles, [illegible] Heptoola, 1 hogshead brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Taitsing—36 cases paint Dossabhoy Sulleimanjee, 50 [case] portwine, Benn Ashley and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—[illegible] cases [illegible] and [illegible] Sorabjee [illegible] and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 28.

[illegible]

Britannia s—30 bales wool, [illegible], Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co., [illegible] bales wool Bhimsee Nath[illegible].

Wistow Hall s—800 cwts wheat, Moolla Nuseer, 60 cwts mirabolams Vussonjee Ve[illegible].

Oithona—125 cwts myrabolams, [illegible] bales hemp Mowjee Go[illegible].

FOR L[illegible].

Mary L Stone—9,262 cwts [illegible] wood, John Campbell and Co., 49 bales cotton Khan Mahomed Nensey.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cartvell—1,2[illegible] cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—4[illegible] hogsheads cocoanut oil F and C S N Co.

THE CONTINENT.

Arago s—3,000 cwts linseed Russonwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—[illegible] bales [illegible] Sulzer and Co, 14 casks cocoanut oil [illegible].

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—15[illegible] cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers. Britannia s—[illegible] cwts gingellyseed and 832 cwts [illegible], Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenbervie s—800 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
George Gilroy—100 bales cotton W & A Graham & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—150 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Teheran s—25 cwts coffee, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 194 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

HIGH COURT.—June 29.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

84-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs W F Arnot.
182-79—Tobin and R—London B and M Bank vs Madhowjee Lalljee.
611-79—Shapurjee and T Ameerchund Lalljee vs Lilladhur Walljee.
142-80—Hearn C and L—Withuldass Sakulchund vs Ramchundra Gungoba and another.
196-80—Hearn C and L—Framjee Ardesir Daver vs Abdool Rahiman Isack—Rimington H C and B.
198-80—Rimington H C and B—Abdool Rahman Isack vs Framjee Ardesir Daver—Hearn C and L.
201-80—In person—Essoofally Sumsoodin vs Mohomed Suroefally and another.
224-80—H W Payne—Girdhur Mullajee and others vs Sorabjee Cursetjee Jeweller—[illegible]
[illegible] Pravoulubdass.
242-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Dorabjee Muncherjee Nanjeebora.
243-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Pranjevan Wagjee.
250-80—In person—J Lyon and others vs Abdoolbhoy [illegible] Khan and others.
251-80—A F Turner—Hajee Harron Mahomed vs [illegible]

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible]—[illegible] and H [illegible] pauper—Bai Kessor vs Thucker Narrotum [illegible] and others—Shapurjee and T—Part-heard.
1[illegible]5-79—Janardhun G—Keshow Modeliar and others vs G I P R Co—Hearn, C and L.
210-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Perozbai [illegible] Pestonjee K.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

379-79—Janardhun G—Keserchund Champsee vs Madhowjee Viram—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.
665-79—In person (a pauper)—Rustomjee [illegible] vs Jamsetjee Perozshaw and another—M. H Khan and in person.
717-79—Prescot and W—John Graham and others vs [illegible] Govind—In person. Settled.
584-79—Jefferson, B and D—Dewes [illegible]—H Bicknell.
[illegible]—[illegible] Premchund Jetha [illegible] and B.
—A F Turner—[illegible] and others [illegible]
[illegible]—[illegible] and G—Cassidy [illegible]
[illegible]—Ghama—Meer Husan [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June [illegible]

[illegible] from [illegible]

June 27.

[illegible], Lieut, [illegible] on leave, from Poona.

June 28.

Scott, [illegible], [illegible] N I, on sick leave, from Bareilly.

DEPARTURE.—June 27.

[illegible], Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June [illegible].

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Bengal Lancers—[illegible] move up in grade [illegible] retired [illegible] 24th May 1880.

[illegible] Squdn Officer, [illegible] Squdn Comdr [illegible] Date 24th May [illegible]

[illegible] Officer [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] probation, dated 2nd June [illegible]

With the approval of Govt [illegible] medically [illegible] unfit for the service.

[illegible] the following [illegible]

1-12th Foot, as Staff Officer to N[illegible] Column, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 14th April 1880.

The following orders are confirmed :—

1st and 2nd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 3rd June 1880, appointing Gunner [illegible] 5th Battery 8th Bgde R A, Provost Ass[illegible], with effect from the 18th April 1880.

Agra Brigade order, dated the 4th June 1880, directing Col T S Bigge, [illegible] Foot, to assume command of the brigade, with effect from the 5th idem, vice Col E W Kinsman, placed on half pay.

Fyzabad Garrison order, dated the 29th May 1880, directing Lieut M F Fegen, F-4th R A, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 31st May 1880, inclusive, vice Lieut F J Melvill, 72nd Foot, appointed a probationer for the Bengal S C.

92nd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 1st June 1880, appointing Lieut W H Dick Cunyngham to officiate as Interpreter, vice Lieut the Hon'ble J S Napier, promoted, with effect from the 1st idem, there being no fully qualified officer available.

9th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 19th April 1880, appointing Lieut H L Dawson, Offg Squdn officer, on probation, to officiate as Squdn Comdr, vice Major J L N Willis, in addition to his other duties.

14th Bengal Lancers—Regimental order, dated the 12th May 1880, appointing Lieut P R Bairnsfather, Squdn Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Squdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 13th idem, vice Capt C S Morrison, and consequent on the departure of Lieut W C Pollard to join the 16th Bengal Cavy, no other officer being available.

Dated the 29th May 1880, appointing Capt J P C Neville, Squdn Officer, to officiate as Squdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 4th April 1880, vice Capt C S Morrison, proceeded to appear before a medical board.

Dated the 29th May 1880, making the following appointments, with effect from the 13th May, consequent on Major R C W Mitford having proceeded on furlough :—

Captain J P C Neville, Squdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut P R Bairnsfather, Squdn Officer and Adjt and Offg Squdn Comdr, to officiate as Squdn Comdr, in addition to his other duties, vice Major R Eardley-Wilmot, on leave as a temporary necessity, in accordance with art 4.0, Pay Code, vol I, no other officer being available.

Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. Menist, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes, neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic, and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks [illegible] them to test [illegible] that they differ more or less in [illegible].

Messrs. C. Marcks & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. [illegible] Glasses, have also in [illegible] manufacture [illegible] lower prices [illegible] and Steel frames [illegible] quality [illegible] is [illegible] superior to most [illegible] Brazilian Pebbles."

[illegible] on application.

PASSENGERS [illegible] on the B. B. [illegible] can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE [illegible] on the same day of [illegible].
Agent [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

JEFFERSON—TALBOT—[illegible] at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, [illegible] the Hon. and Rev. [illegible] Talbot, [illegible] Rector of Ingestre, [illegible] grandfather of the bride, assisted by [illegible], M. A., Rector of [illegible], cousin of the bride, Harry Wyndham Jefferson, [illegible] son of Joseph Jefferson, Esq., of Bombay, to [illegible] Talbot, daughter of the late Captain Talbot, [illegible] Hall, Cheshire.

DEATH.

GILBERT—[illegible] Annie Constance, the dearly loved and only daughter of Mr. William Gilbert, in her sixteenth year.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FALLE—June 25th, at Colaba, John Vernon Falle, Deputy Conservator and Harbour Master, in his 48th year. Deeply regretted.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette

[illegible]

We heard the other day that the Government Burials Bill had passed the third reading in the House of Lords, and a telegram on Saturday informed us that a Bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister had been read a third time and passed, also in the Upper House. If the telegram is correct it is matter of some surprise that the latter measure has passed the Lords before passing the Commons. On the [illegible] question their Lordships were committed to some substantial measure of relief [illegible] year of the Earl of Harrowby [illegible] so that it was an obvious [illegible] the Government measure [illegible] The case is different with the other measure. It [illegible] has repeatedly [illegible] House [illegible] considerable [illegible] only to find [illegible] hostility [illegible] other chamber. It [illegible] a waste of time to speculate as to [illegible] be anything [illegible] but [illegible] reason [illegible] had [illegible] the Commons [illegible] and [illegible] the measure [illegible] other House without [illegible] moral support which [illegible] the Commons would have [illegible] that as it may, it is satisfactory to know that both these measures have passed the ordeal which they had most reason to dread. The House of Commons is not likely to [illegible] either of them. Indeed, the only [illegible] and it affects only the [illegible] that the House of Commons may [illegible] modification [illegible] season in [illegible] communication, we may stop to indicate as in our opinion not only highly [illegible] but absolutely essential. The principle of the Burials Bill [illegible] civil right of burial [illegible] ecclesiastical [illegible] there [illegible] provided [illegible] but [illegible] it is the business of the State to insist [illegible] It is, however, stipulated in this Bill as it [stands] at present that the 'service' which the relatives are now to be permitted to substitute if they desire it for the Church of England service shall be not only 'orderly' but 'Christian.' This is a restriction which would, we believe, prove to be a verbal one. There is no machinery provided in the Bill, and none could be provided, for carrying it into effect; and while the breaches of order would obtrude themselves on the notice of the public, and would certainly be sternly put down as they ought to be, it is pretty certain that such religious services as may be held over the bodies of Jews and disbelievers would not be challenged on account of the non-Christian character which would necessarily pertain to them. All the more is it objectionable that a restriction which it is impossible to defend in reason, and which could not be carried into practice, should have a nominal place in a Bill which professes to all that strict justice can demand. Non-conformists will be untrue to their *raison d'être* if they permit a needless blot of this kind to remain in the Bill and so join in the vain attempt to affix in death a stigma to any citizen on the ground that his belief or misbelief differs from their own. What possible reason can there be why the friends of men like John Stuart Mill or Francis Newman should be debarred from paying the last rites in the manner most consonant to their own feelings, provided that involved no breach of public order.

It cannot be pretended of course that these measures are of a character to stir and satisfy enthusiasm. Life is not made sweeter for many of us, we should hope, by the reflection that in all probability we shall soon be in a position to bury ourselves, or marry our deceased wife's sister or sisters, or to do both these things in suitable order, without running ourselves into the meshes of the law. [illegible] the force of a grievance is not to be measured by the number of people exposed to it; and we think the facts which are indisputed are quite sufficient to establish the contention that the grievances these bills are intended to remedy have each of them a substantial foundation in fact.

Of the two the marriage question touches a smaller circle of people than the other though it touches them with peculiar keenness; and this limitation of range has had an unhappy effect on many of the parties. The obstinate resistance all proposals of reform have encountered during the long controversy which we hardly dare to hope may be now drawing to a conclusion. There has been an unwillingness which has in its effects amounted to a gross injustice to bear in mind facts which ought long ago to have been fatal to the existing law. We refer to the wholesale and widespread evasion of the law among those whom its provisions touches, and to the fact that these marriages are lawful in the English colonies under Acts which have received the assent of the Queen.

Now, whatever may be thought of the enormity of marrying one's own sister-in-law, it cannot be contended that the act is a patent and obvious outrage upon society like murder or theft. It follows that if it be the case that these marriages are contracted, and in ever-increasing numbers the fact is a loud challenge to those who would maintain the law as it stands to find some basis for it which shall be firm, some reason which can be shown to amount to a necessity. For it is obvious that nothing short of necessity could justify the retention of a law which is so constantly evaded though at the cost of suffering it is painful to contemplate to women who have the courage to defy its prejudices, and the children who are by its provisions made bastards. But, on the other hand, how can it be expected that such a reason is to be found anywhere when it is known [illegible] the Sovereign [illegible] her assent to measures rendering these marriages legal in the colonies. We are not, it will be perceived here, going into the reasons which are put forward by the worthy people who see in any change of the law the beginning of the end of all social purity. They are all, we believe, open to the remark that they would be more fitly applied to a Bill for compelling a man to marry his sister-in-law than to the one under discussion. And the force of them as a whole does not, we believe, exceed that of the argument which does most service in Scotland. There a whole generation of people who pretend to be anxious to be guided by the Bible in this matter have been content to rest the prohibition of these marriages on the wise provision by which the Hebrew was forbidden to make a second wife of his wife's sister in the *life-time of his wife*. There is this to be said for these commentators, that ill as this text may be thought to have suited their purpose, it is the only one to be had—for they could hardly be expected to say anything about the fact that in the Mosaic law a wife was compelled to marry her deceased husband's brother—but we know of no other excuse for this extraordinary feat of interpreting legerdemain.

The Porte is making preparations for war. As we anticipated the Sick Man will put his back to the wall and fight rather than surrender provinces and fortresses at the mere bidding of diplomacy. And if he is resolved to fight, who will enter the field against him? All Europe? What is everybody's business is nobody's business in this matter as in some others. This is not the age of the Crusades. Russia took the matter in hand disinterestedly after the last Conference. But she has another game to play now. Will England be the policeman of Europe? That is not to be expected. Nor will France; she has had enough of going to war for an idea. Austro-Hungary has Bosnia and Herzegovina to keep; also some fractions of unredeemed Italy. So the Sick Man may make good his position in spite of the European hurdy gurdy.

From advices received from Aden by the English mail just in, we learn that the hot weather has set in there with considerable severity. On the [illegible] instant H. M. S. Woodlark arrived at Aden on her way to China and the same day [illegible] apoplexy. It appears that the deceased officer was quite well on the morning of the arrival of the Woodlark, and that he was standing on the bridge of the vessel, when he complained of feeling unwell. This was about noon, and by [illegible] p. m. he was dead; he was buried the same evening. The transport Himalaya lost a warrant officer from the heat just before entering Aden. The health of the troops at Aden is reported to be excellent, the [illegible] Royal Regiment having hardly any men in hospital, and the weather though hot, is said to be not unhealthy. A new club called the "Union" has been started at Steamer Point, and as it has already fifty members, it may be looked upon as a success and to supply a want long felt. Major Reid, R. A., and Captain Heron, commanding the [illegible], have both been invalided home. Lord [illegible] is said to have been very pleased with his day at Aden, which he liked much better than he had anticipated; and as the Himalaya will have to put in to Aden to coal on her return with Lord Lytton, Aden people are expecting to welcome the outgoing Viceroy.

We are glad to learn that Mr. M. Mowat formerly of this city, when in London the other day brought the question of the alteration of mail-day verbally before some of the authorities at the India Office. In writing to a friend he states that from the irregular manner in which letters are now delivered in London and the provinces, allowing little or no time for answers the same week, the present Secretary of State might be memorialised by the London bankers and merchants with every hope of success, and [he (]Mr. Mowat) was asked to put himself into communication with Mr. Gwyther, of the Chartered Bank, and others on the subject. Mr. Andrew Cassels stated that he was strongly in favour of a Friday departure from Bombay as the most suitable in the interests of all concerned.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 11.

Any loss of prestige the Government may have suffered in other departments has been more than made good by the credit given on all hands to Mr. Gladstone for the magical art with which he has once more manipulated the finances of the country. The Supplementary Budget introduced last night has, beyond a doubt, a distinct political motive. Mr. Gladstone, of course, is ingenious enough to allege excellent reasons in justification of his own conduct in increasing the income-tax in order to abolish the malt-tax in 1880, although he vehemently opposed Mr. Disraeli's Budget of 1852, the main feature of which was a reduction of the malt-tax by one-half, and although in 1874, taking a comprehensive view of the state of English finance he declared that the time had come when the income-tax, which had been the instrument wherewith many much-needed reforms had been carried out, might be done away with. He says now that the malt-tax should be either swept out of existence altogether or not meddled with at all; and he alleges that the agricultural interest has suffered such heavy losses since 1874 as to entitle it to some relief. Besides being open to the reproach that it is a tax on the raw material of an important industry, the malt-tax is an artificial barrier to the free cultivation of the land with suitable crops, and the competition of America in the supply of wheat makes it more than ever desirable that the British farmer should not be withheld by taxation from growing barley in place of wheat. Mr. Gladstone, in pursuance of his habit of tracing the working of each tax into the remotest corners, professes to feel the deepest commiseration for the woes of English makers of yeast, who have to pay a duty on the malt they use, and are thus unable to compete with the makers of German yeast, who pay no duty. [By the way, the English sugar-makers, who complain of being borne down by unequal competition with the foreign dealers in sugar, who are encouraged by State bounties, may take comfort on hearing this argument used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.] Again, Mr. Gladstone has conveniently discovered that he can without difficulty tax beer now instead of malt, the finished product instead of the raw material, because there has been a surprising diminution of late years in the number of breweries, the tendency of the trade being to concentrate itself in fewer hands. The excise officers can, therefore, collect the revenue without excessive cost or trouble. Moreover, the disconnection of the tax on beer from the interest of the agricultural class will enable future Chancellors to raise the tax at any time along with the spirit duties in order to pay the cost of a war. The immediate effect of the change is a loss on the year, but next year Mr. Gladstone hopes the revenue will gain by the rearrangement of duties, while beer will be no cheaper to the consumer. This seductive assumption of the results of abolishing the malt-tax captivated both sides of the House of Commons last night, and fervent were the praises bestowed on the Minister by representatives of the country party on the Opposition benches. "Alas! unmindful of their doom, the little victims play." The ingenuous squires did not reflect how Mr. Gladstone had learnt from their chief the art of 'dishing' his foes. The abolition of a farmers' grievance which Liberals have always made a joke of would never have been resolved upon by Mr. Gladstone, if the counties had not at the recent general election shown unmistakeable signs of wavering in their allegiance to the Conservative leaders. The Prime Minister feels that he at last may play the part of the farmers' friend with some chance of being rewarded for his trouble; and so the legislation of this Session is mainly designed for the benefit of the agricultural interest. The Hares and Rabbits Bill was the first measure designed to propitiate the farmers, and now the removal of their oldest and heaviest grievance comes upon them as a glad surprise. It is true that to benefit the farmers and at the same time have a fund to cover further reduction of the wine duties, Mr. Gladstone runs the risk of offending the middle-class payers of income-tax. But he probably calculates that the ordinary householder will not object to pay a penny in the pound more of income-tax for the sake of getting cheaper and better wine and beer. Altogether, the new Budget is a bold and clever one, and Mr. Gladstone explained it in a speech marked [illegible] irresistible charm in the treatment of [illegible] of which he alone has the secret. It is in contemplating a success of this kind that one cannot but feel at what a disadvantage the Conservatives are placed in having to contend against a Minister of Mr. Gladstone's inexhaustible intellectual resources, and having nobody in the House of Commons to set against him but the second or third rate respectabilities whom Lord Beaconsfield thought good enough to fill places in his Cabinet.

Without giving any absolute pledge as to the amount of aid to be rendered to India, Mr. Gladstone nevertheless intimated clearly enough his wish to relieve Indian taxpayers of the obligation to pay the whole cost of the Afghan war. It is with this end in view that he insists on the necessity of "having in hand something of a surplus over the expenditure to which we are practically committed." Probably, therefore, you may hope to get some considerable relief from the English Treasury. The general expectation here is that the loan of 2,000,000*l.* already made to India without interest will be remitted, but Mr. Gladstone will have to do more than this if the war is prolonged, and with it the heavy rate of expenditure which the Government deplores but is helpless to diminish. It is true that, according to a telegram from Simla, Sir Donald Stewart has already received orders to withdraw all his troops from Afghanistan by the 1st of October, so that Lord Ripon would seem to have already exercised the right of independent judgment Lord Hartington said the other night had been left to him, and to have come to the conclusion that it is the lesser of two evils to leave Kabul without any Government at all than to prolong the British occupation over another winter. I don't know that this is not a wise decision, since the country is not to be annexed. There appears to me to be nothing to choose between setting up an Amir like Abdul Rahman, whom we cannot rely on, and leaving Kabul to fall into a state of anarchy; and, as our troops are to fall back to the line fixed by the Treaty of Gandamak the sooner they retire the better. It is a lamentable ending to what might have been a truly imperial policy; but, when one has to undergo a painful operation, there is no use in putting off the evil day. Mr. Gladstone, however, you will observe, was careful to admit last night that the Ministry are not their own masters as regards the direction of Afghan affairs, and that, whatever their wishes, they may be compelled by the Afghan tribes themselves to go on with the war. I apprehend, too, that when the evacuation of Afghanistan is spoken of, only the territory of Northern Afghanistan is meant. It [illegible] clear in Lord Hartington's memorandum which was read to the House on Monday, that the question of retaining Kandahar stands on quite a distinct footing. The Government admit that the engagements entered into with [illegible] by Lord Lytton [illegible] henceforth an independent State. Lord Hartington even allowed, though reluctantly, that it may be necessary to keep a British garrison at Kandahar in order to support our ally. When we remember that the acquisition of Kandahar was deliberately excluded from the conditions of the Treaty of Gandamak, I think we may look upon Lord Hartington's declaration on this point as something gained.

The fortunes of the Ground Game Bill are uncertain. On the one hand, a number of county members on the Conservative side have agreed to support the Bill, for the sake of pleasing the farmers; on the other, a number of Liberals dislike the Bill very much, and it is noticeable that the *Scotsman*, which has hitherto been Mr. Gladstone's most uncompromising supporter in the newspaper press, speaks out strongly against the measure. I hear that Lord Elcho told the Conservatives the other day, in his usual blustering fashion, that if they did not vote against the Bill he would go and take his seat among the Radicals, as he preferred the real thing to the sham any day.

As I expected, the Bradlaugh committee have determined to report that the House may refuse to allow the member for Northampton to take the oath.

The insensibility of Sir Bartle Frere to the many hints given him that he should resign and thus relieve the Ministry of a serious perplexity has provoked Mr. Gladstone to put pressure of another kind upon him by striking out of the estimates his additional pay as High Commissioner of South-Eastern Africa. Sir Bartle Frere has been drawing 5,500*l.* a year as Governor of the Cape, 1,000*l.*, paid by the Colony, as High Commissioner of Southern Africa, and 2,000*l.* from the Imperial Treasury for his services as High Commissioner for South-Eastern Africa, [illegible] Natal, the Transvaal and adjoining territories, or 8,500*l.* a year in all. The additional 2,000*l.* should have been retrenched when Sir Bartle was superseded in Natal and Zululand by Sir Garnet Wolseley, or at all events when Sir George Colley was appointed to succeed Sir Garnet Wolseley, but the late Government continued it for one quarter at least as a personal allowance. The new Government have determined, very properly as it seems to me, that Sir Bartle should not be paid for services he does not perform; and they no doubt hope that cutting his pay will touch the inflexible Anglo-Indian in his tenderest point. There have been some [illegible] scenes in the House [illegible] that the Government [illegible] imperial [illegible] threatened [illegible] call of that official [illegible] the Colonies. Mr. Grant Duff, who when out of office was one of the most bitter assailants of the policy of Sir Bartle Frere, has cut a very pitiful figure in being forced to appear in the character of Sir Bartle's apologist. Last night, however, Sir Wilfrid Lawson finally gave notice of his intention to persevere with his motion for the recall of Sir Bartle, and then it became apparent that the Ministerialists have sapped the integrity of that once staunch independent Liberal Mr. Rylands, who gave notice that he would move the previous question on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The fact that the advanced Radicals are now divided among themselves as to the propriety of insisting on Sir Bartle's recall [illegible] the motion of most of its importance. [illegible] no doubt [illegible] Ministry much [illegible] have, no doubt, been influenced to support the Government on this question by the unflinching tone of Lord Kimberley's despatches to both Sir Bartle Frere and Sir George Colley, in which while the expediency of confederation is maintained a policy of continued annexation is strongly discountenanced, and the Cape colonists are warned that the Home Government will no longer lend its troops to carry out their aggressive designs on native territory. The most fervent Radicals may flatter themselves that, under Lord Kimberley's rule, Sir Bartle will be powerless to give effect to what they regard as his own mischievous opinions. But Sir Bartle is a difficult man to hold, even when you have got a telegraph cable laid down to the Cape for the special purpose of keeping him in order. I do not suppose, however, that he means to stay much longer at the Cape. His daughters have already come home, and it is supposed he will follow as soon as he feels the danger of the scheme of confederation being upset has fairly passed away.

The accession of the Liberals to office has happily put an end for some years to come to the risk of injury being done to India by the abolition of the opium revenue. In the debate of last Friday on the subject nothing was more delightful than the unanimity with which officials and ex-officials on the front benches came forward to assert the supreme necessity of maintaining this revenue unimpaired. Lord Hartington was quite indignant at the supposition that he would tax India to supply a deficit which must be created if duties were no longer levied on opium; and Mr. Fawcett warmly defended Lord Hartington from the charge of want of sympathy with the Chinese, and argued that in matters of policy it is sometimes necessary to give up the right for the expedient. Even Mr. Gladstone mildly snubbed the philanthropists. So different is the aspect of the same question, when viewed from the right or the left of the Speaker's chair.

Talking of Mr. Fawcett, I see that the *Pall Mall Gazette* is so pure-minded as to doubt the propriety of the acceptance by so distinguished a politician of the money subscribed in India towards payment of his election expenses. This is surely carrying dis-interestedness a little too far. It cannot be dishonourable for a public man to accept help from a community who think he has done them good service, and wish to show their sense of it in a substantial way; the men to beware of are those who profess to be scandalized at open testimonials and yet accept secret gifts.

An amusing illustration of Liberal tactics at the general election has been furnished by a circular brought to light at the trial of the Harwich elections petition. In this circular the committee at the Liberal head-quarters in London instructed their agents throughout the country how to evade the law regarding the conveyance of voters to the poll; and Mr. Justice Lush has declared that the authors of the circular might be prosecuted for a misdemeanour. Of course, the Conservatives will make capital out of this in Parliament; and the Home Secretary has already been asked if he means to prosecute the Liberal manager of the elections.

Mr. Goschen's mission has had the usual result of a change of Ministry at Constantinople, and the issue by the Sultan of a proclamation that reforms must be made. This is the old system of procedure and means nothing. So, again, the conference which is to meet at Berlin on the 16th inst. can effect nothing until the powers are agreed, and there is not the least likelihood that they will ever come to an agreement as to the best solution of the Eastern Question.

[illegible] gloom by the death of the Empress of Russia, which compelled the Royal party to visit the race-course privately instead of using the accustomed State. The weather also was very unfavourable in the early part of the week; but yesterday was a charming day, and no sight could be more beautiful than the course presented. The rival spectacle of the week to Ascot was the commemoration at Oxford. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent maliciously says that Sir Richard Temple in his academical robes and with all his orders on, walking about among the crowd in the gardens, was a sight it would have done Bombay good to see. It is said Sir Richard is to be the Conservative candidate for Evesham, a place in his own county.

J. M. M.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JUNE 11.

I am happy to inform you that H. R. H. the Ettiysham-ed-Dowlah has betaken himself to his own regions. It is really a mystery why these people when they on a coercive measure visit towns bring such a large ragtag and bobtail of a retinue. The consumption of grain by these fellows [illegible] prices rose, and what with grim famine in the foreground, luckily defeated by timely rains and a poor stock in the bazaar, we paid the penalty of others' sins. However, my gladness has assumed such dimensions that I cannot but help relate a few of H. R. H.'s pranks.

The Sheik of Rangoon, who rebelled against taxation, a conservative in his way, was kindly asked to give himself up to the laws of the realm and on the Sheik's stout refusal to submit to any such thing, an army of 2,300 men was marched to his territories to bring him in either alive or dead. However, they, the invaders, found it unavailing to compete against a hill tribe headed by one of the bravest leaders Persia can boast, so it occurred to them to venture on strategy. The *mullahs* came forward and told him that they would swear on the Koran not one hair of his head would be hurt if he quietly came into the camp and was convinced of the arguments they intended propounding to him. It was finally decided that every person who was interested should swear, *and they swore*. The Sheik placing implicit confidence in the oath came out of his retreat into the camp, when he was at once arrested, chained, and brought captive to [illegible]. I must here, to my shame, say that the prince seeing his prisoner shackled, quite bravely spat on his face and boxed the unfortunate's ears, and [illegible] even went so far as to [illegible] the prince's) [illegible] to the [illegible] conditions [illegible] his victim was free. The Sheik was taken to Persia's modern Babylon, Shiraz, there finally paid the penalty of his independence by the hands of the public executioner who, I may say, always travelled with the prince wherever he went.

The perjury of the General who was sent to bring in his man is said to have received its due deserts. On the road to Shiraz, the General's son on the prince's staff, in manœuvring before the prince in his native fashion, is said to have been thrown from his horse, and a loaded pistol, which he carried about his person exploded, and he was shot through the heart. The General and son are supposed to be of a tribe renowned for horsemanship, hence the result of conceit. The General a few days later also died from disease, thus showing how the sins of the father was visited on both heads. A sad but just retribution. This is said to have occasioned very serious reflections to H. R. H. and I only trust that it will be a lesson to him and his subordinates.

The other affair is, the waylaying of mules for his men. Mules and donkeys are used for commercial purposes in this country, viz., bringing in food from the interior. By this act traffic was impeded for many days, which brought trade to a standpoint.

Apropos of mules, Government have now stopped further purchase of these animals, and Major Probyn left by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Coconada for Bombay.

The Japanese Embassy have arrived and will shortly proceed to [illegible] for trade negotiations. They now merely await arrival of the man-of-war Hiyei, which vessel is expected here in another seven days. Official visits have been paid all round and returned. A Brahmin, Ramchander, forms one of the Embassy. I wonder if this is the same personage described in Madame Blavatsky's (of the Theosophical Society) letter to your contemporary, about a year ago.

Some startling rumours are afloat in connection with a certain Government office, and if in one Dame Rumour speaks right, there will be some persons holding high official rank implicated. The nature of the rumour is defalcations to a pretty large tune. Another is that a gentleman some weeks ago, in an inebriated state, asked the Armenian clergyman to have a "stand out." The priest in a scorching snub pointed out to him that "though the garments he wore were a sign of humility, yet if he was [illegible] in self-defence he would be justified in knocking his assailant down" and ended by laying [illegible] on the [illegible] "he would knock him into a cocked hat" [illegible].

In my next I hope to give you an account of Bushire society, which [illegible] omitted now [illegible] time.

FLORICANS AND BUSTARDS EGGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If any of your readers should happen to find nests of the florican or bustard this year (they lay in the rains), I shall feel greatly obliged by [illegible] forwarding [illegible] by banghy post [illegible] packed [illegible] cotton [illegible] found [illegible] to prevent [illegible] in transit, [illegible] the eggs in cold [illegible] they are fresh [illegible].

Fresh eggs [illegible] incubated ones [illegible]. If incubated before being [illegible] should be allowed to remain in the water for five or six hours to destroy the embryo. Address as below.—Yours faithfully,

E. A. BUTLER, Capt 83rd Regt.

Belgaum, June 24.

THE C. D. ACT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The subject, as you say, is an unsavoury one, but it must be discussed. I presume native policemen will invade the native quarters and European policemen will invade the European. It is too disgusting. Diseased native women will flee their houses for the time being, and return as soon as the policeman's back is turned, and not a tithe of those not diseased will register. The Act will do no good. "Each examination is to be made separately, &c., &c., and is to be carried out with every regard to delicacy and the feelings of the women." Bravo. This is too good—delicacy, indeed. The Act itself is a libel on human nature. One wonders is one dreaming? Does one live in an age of civilization? However, as you remark, the subject will be publicly discussed, and I will say no more, except that a feeling of horror comes over one when one reads the nasty details which you publish this morning emanating from the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

June 28. DISGUST.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p.m.
Billiard Match, Waverley Hotel, 9 p. m.
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Gymkhana, this evening, weather permitting.
Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pekin (s), from Southampton.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th inst.—Hi-Yei (s), to Persian Gulf; yesterday, Abyssinia (s), to Zanzibar.

Prince's Dock.—The S. S. Abyssinia and S. S. Britannia left the dock on the 27th inst., and S. S. Pekin entered the dock yesterday.

Salute.—A salute of 31 guns was fired on board H. M.'s ship Ruby at noon yesterday, it being the anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

Theft.—Mahadoo Gushtea was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for stealing two umbrellas, valued at Re. 1, the property of Ragoo Masoo.

An Old Offender.—Krishna Ramt was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a brass ring, valued at 8 annas, belonging to a Mahomedan. He being an old offender was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Jump from a Window.—Virjee Ooka, who is reported to have been out of his mind for some two years back, and who jumped out of a window from the upper storey of a house in Borah Bazaar Cross Lane on the 3rd instant, died on Saturday last from tetanus, caused by the injuries he had received.

Illegal Possession of Property.—Shaik Cadur Mahomed, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to one month's rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of having in his possession a carpet, valued at Rs. 2, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he came by the same.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held [illegible] at Chinch Bunder 4th Street on view of the body of a Hindoo lad, aged [illegible] years, named Marootee Gopal, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained on the day previous by an accidental fall from a window on the fourth storey of a house on to the public road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting) :—

March	Love not	J. Schmuck.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algiere	Rossini.
Selection	La Figlia del Regimento	Donizetti.
Waltz	Morgenblatter	Strauss
Quadrille	Hit and Miss	Hervé.
Galop	The Earl of Chester	Kossel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Accident in the Harbour.—Prow No. 3,122, of which Rookmadeen Bawa is the tindal, laden with three hundred and fifty bags of seed, on Sunday last, while lying alongside of a ship in the harbour, got foul of another prow that was proceeding up the harbour, and shipped a quantity of water, in consequence of which sixty bags of the seed had to be thrown overboard to keep her afloat. The bags of seed belonged to Mooljee Munjee.

Carriage Accident.—The horse of Ebrahim Budroodeen, while standing near Marine Lane on Saturday last about 3 p. m., bolted with the carrige to which it was attached and ran into the shigram of Burjorjee Rustomjee Mistry, damaging the shigram and horse attached to it to the extent of Rs. 110; the animal then ran up against a tram horse, slightly injuring it. The horse was brought to a stand at Apollo Street. The coachman who had been in the employ of Ebrahim Budroodin for three days only, seeing what had occurred, absconded and has not been found as yet.

The Customs Department.—A correspondent writes :—"It is rumoured that Mr. Crawford is shortly to be associated with the Collector of Customs in causing revision in the department. The present outlay being proportionately more than the actual income, the several superannuated hands are to be pensioned by the 1st proximo. These persons have fully completed their fifty-five years' service with credit. An appeal was preferred for a further grace of six months each, but the Commissioner has, it is said, resolved upon making provision for those unfortunate men recently thrown out of the Cotton Frauds Department. This is a right step in the right direction."

Assault.—Bapoo Soobhana was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of assaulting Manockchund Nathoo with a stick on Saturday evening last at the Carnac Bunder. The assault appears to have been committed by the prisoner in consequence of the complainant being a rival in trade with the prisoner's master who is one of the carting agents working at that bunder. They had some dispute as to their business transaction, and on prisoner questioning the complainant regarding the dispute, he declined to answer, and prisoner thereupon inflicted several blows with a stick on the complainant. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accidents.—[illegible] employed at the Prince's Dock, [illegible] broken by being struck by the [illegible] that was used for hauling out the [illegible] on Saturday last. He was removed to the [illegible] Jamsetjee Tejpal Hospital for treatment.—[illegible] Bhow, a tile-turner, while engaged in turning the tiles on the roof of a house at Girgaum on Sunday last fell off and sustained some serious internal injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, but declined to remain there under treatment.—Sace, woman, on Sunday last, whilst placing a *saree* out to dry out of a window, lost her balance and fell out into the Parell Road. She sustained serious injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A Grievous Assault.—Luximon Bhowanee, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of attempting to cut off the nose of Jankee, [illegible] by inflicting several cuts on it with a knife. The woman recently lived with the prisoner who abandoned her on account of her infidelity. On Sunday morning last he (prisoner) [illegible] meet Jankee at a Hindoo temple, where he knocked her down and endeavoured to cut off her nose with a clasp knife, but was prevented from carrying out his intention, owing to the resistance offered by the woman and others who came to her assistance on hearing her cries. He consequently only inflicted two severe cuts across the woman's nose. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and further bound over in the sum of Rs. 150 to keep the peace towards the complainant.

The Traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 19th June, 1880, was 208,713 maunds, and in money Rs. 90,510. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1879 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 19th June 1880.	Week ending 21st June 1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton—Weight	Mds 60,517	Mds 36,870	Mds 23,6[illegible]	...
Amount	Rs. 62,276	Rs. 43,622	Rs. 18,6[illegible]	...
Wheat—Weight	Mds 1,09,229	Mds 49,089	Mds 60,1[illegible]	...
Amount	Rs. 60,214	Rs. 32,197	Rs. 28,017	..
Other Food-Grain—Weight	Mds 2,14,374	Mds 1,88,808		..
Amount	Rs. 93,592	Rs. 1,00,133	...	..
Linseed—Weight	Mds 71,632	..	..	...
Amount	Rs. 46,208	..	...	...
Teelseed—Weight	Mds 2,183	...	Mds 1,07,[illegible]	...
Amount	Rs. 1,[illegible]65	..	Rs. 38,[illegible]	...
Other Seeds—Weight	Mds 7,895	...		...
Amount	Rs. 3,951	..		...
Sugar and Jaggree—Weight	Mds [illegible]		...	...
Amount	Rs. [illegible]		...	...
Salt—Weight	Mds [illegible]	Mds 58,4[illegible]4	Mds 6,357	...
Amount	Rs. 29,385	Rs. 27,548	Rs. 1,837	...
[illegible]—Weight	Mds 996	Mds 2,251	..	Mds 1,255
Amount	Rs. 1,638	Rs. 8,166	..	Rs. 6,528
P. Goods and Twist—Weight	Mds 15,665	Mds 10,22[illegible]	Mds 5,4[illegible]	...
Amount	Rs. 21,730	Rs. 14,660	Rs. 7,070	...
General Goods—Weight	Mds 1,49,813	Mds 1,54,681	Mds 4,867	...
Amount	Rs. 99,319	Rs. 1,01,824	Rs. 2,779	..
Total—Weight	Mds 7,03,816	Mds 4,95,103	Mds 208,713	..
Amount	Rs. 4,18,660	Rs. 3,28,150	Rs. 90,510	..

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† Included last year in "General Goods."

The Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th June 1880, was 1,11,385 maunds, and in money Rs. [illegible]. The quantities carried and earnings compared [illegible] follows :—

Description.	Week ending 19th June, 1880.	W[illegible]	I[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton—Weight	Mds [illegible]	Mds 7,150	Mds [illegible]	
Amount	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 5,721	Rs. [illegible]	
Grain—Weight	Mds 93,376	Mds 1,60,257		[illegible]
Amount	Rs. 24,363	Rs. 26,909		[illegible]
Jaggree—Weight	Mds 2,044	Mds 5,330		Mds 3,286
Amount	Rs. 843	Rs. 2,385		1,542
[illegible]—Weight	Mds 161	Mds 537	..	Mds 376
Amount	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 1,357	..	Rs. 983
P. Goods [illegible]—Weight	Mds 4,567	Mds 3,692	Mds 875	..
Amount	Rs. 4,73[illegible]	Rs. 2,837	Rs. 1,9[illegible]	..
Salt—Weight	Mds 62,344	Mds 33,853	Mds 28,491	..
Amount	Rs. 13,6[illegible]4	Rs. 12,545	Rs. 1,079	..
Seeds—Weight	Mds 19,644	Mds 10,672	Mds 8,972	..
Amount	Rs. 7,710	Rs. 2,723	Rs. 4,987	..
Sugar—Weight	Mds [illegible]	Mds 2,320	Mds [illegible]	..
Amount	Rs. 1,733	Rs. 1,1[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	..
Mowra—Weight	Mds 12,067	Mds 4,130	Mds 7,937	..
Amount	Rs. 3,094	Rs. 1,124	Rs. 1,970	..
State Railway Materials—Weight	Mds 3,244	Mds 5,87[illegible]	..	Mds 2,63[illegible]
Amount	Rs. 1,128	Rs. 3,021	..	Rs. 1,893
Timber—Weight	Mds 10,771	Mds 4,887	Mds 5,884	..
Amount	Rs. 2,229	Rs. 1,317	Rs. 912	..
Tobacco—Weight	Mds 9,197	Mds 7,650	Mds 1,547	..
Amount	Rs. 2,877	Rs. 2,571	Rs. 306	..
General Goods—Weight	Mds 94,506	Mds 56,180	Mds 38,326	..
Amount	Rs. 29,848	Rs. 17,101	Rs. 12,747	..
Total—Weight	Mds 3,58,943	Mds 2,47,558	Mds 1,11,385	..
Amount	Rs. 1,[illegible]4,822	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	..

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

DEPARTURE OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF LYTTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The Earl and Countess of Lytton left at 11-15 to-day. The Viceroy received them near the Public Works Office. The 2nd Punjab Volunteers formed a guard of honour. A large concourse of officials, civil and military and private gentlemen were present to say farewell. After shaking hands with the chief officers of Government and their immediate friends the Earl and Countess of Lytton left cheered vociferously and under a royal salute. Both seemed visibly affected.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

Afghan affairs as they at present exist are causing the Government much perplexity and anxiety. It is believed that fighting is imminent very shortly. An immediate solution is impossible.

THE MOVEMENTS OF ABDUL RAHMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

Fairly trustworthy reports state that Abdul Rahman had not started southwards so late as the 22nd, although an advance guard of a few hundred men of his [illegible] [illegible] arrangements to leave on the 24th, and supplies have been ordered to be in readiness in Kohistan for him. Letters from the Sirdar to his friends state that it is not his intention to come further south than Kohistan at present. He has sent a handsome pony and other presents to Mushki Alam.

ABDUL RAHMAN'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE KOHISTANIS.

Abdul Rahman has issued instructions to the Kohistanis not to offer resistance to the British forces in Kohdaman.

Musa Jan, with an escort from Ghazni, has arrived in Tangi Wardak.

THE GHAZNIS IN MAIDAN AND LOGAR.

Both in Maidan and Logar the villagers are resenting very bitterly the presence of Ghaznis among them, as they prevent money being made by the sending of supplies to us. A large number of beasts carrying grain to Kabul and to Tangi Wardak were seized by Musa Jan's followers on Thursday.

THE FLIGHT OF HASHIM KHAN.

Hashim Khan having sold most of his property, fled from Kabul on the night of the 25th. He has left a lakh-and-a-half of rupees in our hands. This money was deposited in the treasury last autumn. Hashim's flight seems rather objectless, as he had full permission to go, with all his belongings, to Kandahar. The city people say Hashim dreaded Abdul Rahman's coming, but sinister rumours are circulating that he means to intrigue with the Ghilzais against our proposed settlement of Afghanistan.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. BRADLAUGH.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The [illegible] publishes a paragraph this morning stating that Government will introduce in the House of Commons a resolution permitting members returned to Parliament to make affirmation of allegiance.

THE COMMAND OF THE RUSSIAN PACIFIC SQUADRON.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 27.

Admiral Lessovsky has been appointed to the Russian squadron in the Pacific.

ENCOUNTER WITH THE TEKKE-TURCOMANS.

General Skobeleff's troops, while reconnoitring have had an encounter with some Tekke-Turcomans, but no further details have been received.

WARLIKE PREPARATION IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 27.

Warlike preparations are manifest in Turkey in consequence of the recent decision of the Conference at Berlin on the question of the Greek frontier.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 28.

The Hall Line Steamer Speke Hall passed the Suez Canal at 7 p. m. on 26th for Bombay.

PORT SAID, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 26.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80[illegible]
4½ per cent. do.	[illegible]
3 per cent. Consols for account	[illegible]
5 per cent. French Rente, 18[illegible]	[illegible]
Bar Silver	[illegible]

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 28, 2-45 p.m.

Mail steamer Gwalior from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 28.

CANNANORE, 4-20 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 3 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast rain squals; wind S. W. 5 to 6; thermometer 80·5; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 77 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather squally and rainy; wind S. W.; thermometer 80; barometer 29·91. Fall of rain 7 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-47 p.m.—Weather fair; wind strong westerly, thermometer 94; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. variable; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 1 inch 68 cents.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay leaves Poona by the mail train for Bombay on Thursday morning and will arrive at Boree Bunder station at half past ten o'clock.

We have received the report of the Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, which appears on the whole to be a favourable one. Pressure upon our space forbids our publishing it in to-day's issue.

To-day the Acting Commissioner will propose to the Town Council that the Malabar Hill Reservoir shall not be roofed in until after some experience has been obtained of its capacity and stability. The foundation for the piers will according to this suggestion be put in and everything be made ready for the erection of the roof a little later on. This plan of postponing the roofing originated, we believe, with Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner. In the original design the covering of the reservoir was not contemplated. That was an afterthought, and the fact that it will impose a vast superincumbent weight upon the flooring and the walls cannot well be left out of sight. It is therefore prudent to see how everything works with the reservoir full, before the project of roofing in the whole area be carried through.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Lahore paper to say that Mushki Alam's real name is *Miskin-i-Alam*, which means "poorest of the universe." Mushki Alam, he says, has no intelligible meaning.

THE *Englishman* understands that there is no truth in the report that the Maharaja of Jodhpur is the purchaser of Mr. Maitland's race horses. They were bought on behalf of Maharaja Kishor Sing, the Maharaja's younger brother. It is just possible that Mr. Wheal, with some horses from Jodhpur, may turn up at the Poona meeting.

REAR-ADMIRAL GORE-JONES has left Trincomalee in the Euryalus for a cruise to Mauritius, Seychelles, Zanzibar, and the East Coast of Africa ports generally.

THE *Standard* has published the following announcement:—It is the intention of the Marquess of Ripon to offer an appointment under Government to Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., in recognition of his services in India.

IT is stated that, in consequence of the withdrawal of the vote for the salary of Sir B. Frere from the Estimates, Sir W. Lawson has decided to submit a resolution to the House demanding the recall of the High Commissioner.

A BILL has been introduced in the Washington House of Representatives setting forth that the sum of $60,000,000 has been offered by American citizens towards carrying out the Panama Canal scheme, and declaring such action to be unpatriotic and unwise.

ON the evening the mail left Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was to ask the noble Marquis the Secretary of State for India "whether it is true that an immediate evacuation of Kabul has been ordered; and, if so, what steps have been taken by Her Majesty's Government to secure Northern Afghanistan from anarchy and ruin, and to protect those who have favoured the British cause."

THE *Examiner* says the one inscrutable puzzle in the Berlin Conference is the object of Lord Rowton's visit to Lord Odo Russell. The general conclusion in Berlin is that the ex-Premier has so strong a love for the Berlin Treaty that he sends his friend to coach Lord Odo on what ought to be done at the forthcoming Conference, and what should be left undone!

A PARIS correspondent writes:—MM. Gambetta and Jules Ferry recently attended in a Paris laboratory a lecture by M. Jamin, of the Institute, on a new system of his invention of lighting by electricity, which, it is maintained, will supersede all others. Illustrative experiments, said to have been quite successful, were watched with great interest by the distinguished visitors."

WITH reference to Lord Hartington's statement in regard to Afghanistan the *Daily News* understands that what is called "the scientific frontier" has no real existence. The new boundary was to have been defined in an annexe to the Treaty of Gandamak, but this addition was never made. It follows that no change in the limits of our Indian Empire has been formally effected by the treaty.

IT is not the intention of the Government to ask the House of Commons to make any vote to Sir Bartle Frere as High Commissioner. It appears that a vote of 500*l.* on account was taken by the late Government, but that it is now intended to drop the remainder from the Estimates. In this event, Sir David Wedderburn and Sir Wilfrid Lawson's proposed opposition to the vote will necessarily fall to the ground.

THE formal opening of the Mount Vesuvius Railway took place on the 6th inst. and was celebrated by a fête. Several ascents were made in the course of the day, and on each occasion the machinery worked satisfactorily. The line runs to within a very short distance of the mouth of the crater, and the time occupied in the journey from the foot of the mountain to the terminus is about eight minutes.

WITH reference to the Indian Medical Service deputation to Lord Hartington on the 2nd inst., we are asked to state that in consequence of the haste with which it was necessary to send out the first reports of the above deputation, a mistake was made in saying that Sir Joseph Fayrer, M. D., "accompanied the deputation." This was not the case, for he was present in his official capacity, and by desire of Lord Hartington.

MR. WALPOLE's draft report in the Bradlaugh case was printed and circulated the day before the mail left among the members of the committee. The proposed report [illegible] argument that the House is entitled to [illegible] allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath. Amendments were to be moved in the committee by Mr. Gibson, Mr. Pemberton, Sir H. Jackson, and others.

GENERAL PHILIP KEARNEY MACGREGOR SKINNER, C.B., died in Cheltenham, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was born in the year 1805, and entered the East India Company's service at an early age. He served with the field force in the Mahee Kanta and Edur districts in the winter of 1835-36, and with the Bombay column in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, receiving for his services the medal with two clasps and a brevet majority. He became general in 1877.

REFERENCE was made recently in Parliament to the activity and spirit that pervade the French dockyards. We believe, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that we are right in saying that not only are the French active in this direction, but they have built twice as much during the last twelvemonth as has been built in our own yards. This will not put sensible Englishmen into a fright, but it is a reason, as far as it goes, for abandoning the policy of slow ship-building.

"ATLAS" in the *World* says:—'Chinese' Gordon's odd behaviour in throwing up his Indian appointment does not seem to surprise those who know him, though even they are astonished at his published letter. The Colonel is a particularly eccentric man, and is so honest and clever in his own special line, that his eccentricity is overlooked. On his last visit to England he was invited to dine with the Prince of Wales, and refused. It would be impossible for him to go, he said; he was always in bed at half-past nine: and he did not go.

SAYS the *Athenæum*:—The paper to be read at the Royal Geographical Society by Sir Richard Temple will really be a description of the route followed by the line of railway now in course of construction between the Indus and Kandahar. Sir Richard possesses, as those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance are aware, considerable artistic powers. He sketched some of the most picturesque points of the scenery along the line, and copies, enlarged and coloured, of a few of his drawings will be exhibited and explained.

THE exploration season is, remarks the *Examiner*, about to commence in Central Asia. Professor Mushketoff is under orders to survey the Pamir, Colonel Maeff the region bordering upon Badakshan, Doctor Regel the district between Kuldja and Kashgaria, and Colonel Maxemoff the course of the Oxus. Russia has been so energetic since 1877 in exploring the contested region lying between Turkestan and India that she has almost completed her survey, while England still remains in the densest ignorance respecting Badakshan and the Pamir.

ON the Order for Committee of Supply, in the Commons on the 7th inst., Mr. Gorst called attention to the position of the Government in reference to abolishing the punishment of flogging in the Army and Navy, and charged them with want of sincerity in attempting to evade the responsibility of dealing with the question. Mr. Childers warmly resented the imputation; and Mr. Lefevre gave an assurance that, when the Government had time to consider what punishment should be substituted for the "cat," they would bring in a Bill for the abolition of corporal punishment.

SAYS *Life*:—The title of one of the newest American songs is "Why did they Dig Ma's Grave so Deep?" and one verse runs as follows:—

Why did they dig ma's grave so deep?
Down in the clay so deep;
Why did they leave me here to weep?
Why did they dig ma's grave so deep?

This conundrum suggests the uncomplimentary solution that perhaps the heartbroken mourners shared the fear of *Punch's* widower of a few weeks back that this growing weather would bring her out of the ground. An American paper suggests that perhaps they wanted to get her where she would be out of hearing of the song.

THE election of a Dean of Arts took place in the University Hall on Friday afternoon last. The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A., was proposed by the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Rao Bahadoor Bhaskar; and Mr. H. Birdwood, M.A., was proposed by Messrs. C. F. Farran and K. T. Telang. Mr. Birdwood was elected by a considerable majority. The election of a syndic was then proceeded with. The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Rao Bahadoor Ganpatrao Bhaskar proposed the Rev. D. Mackichan, M. A., B. D.; Messrs. F. L. Latham and J. Jardine proposed Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M. A.; and Messrs. C. F. Farran and K. T. Telang proposed Mr. H. Birdwood, M.A. The effect of the first vote was to eliminate the Rev. D. Mackichan, and of the second to place Mr. Birdwood above Mr. Hathornthwaite.

IN the House of Commons on the 7th inst. Mr. Pugh asked the Secretary of State for India what steps Her Majesty's Government had taken or proposed to take in view of the uncertainty of the figures of the last Indian Budget, to ascertain correctly the actual state of the finances of India. In reply the Marquis of Hartington said he was not aware that there was any uncertainty with respect to the figures of the last Indian Budget save in so far as related to the expenses of the Afghan war. The Indian Government had promised to make inquiry with the view of sending home a more accurate estimate on the subject, and when the information arrived he should be in a better position to state what further measures, if any, it might be desirable to take for the purpose of ascertaining the actual state of the finance of India.

THE correspondent of an English journal tells the following story which shows how petitions are got up in a great many instances:—"I was very much amused the other day on hearing the following extract read from the letter of a young lady not yet fifteen years of age, and at present in a Bayswater boarding school:—'Last Sunday Miss —— brought home from church one of those papers against the appointment of Lords Ripon and Kenmare. We all signed except Miss—— who thought it was about the Queen, I fancy. We are all under age, but Archdeacon —— said it did not matter.' The capacity of Bayswater schoolgirls to judge of the political fitness of Lords Ripon and Kenmare to discharge the duties of the offices to which they have been respectively appointed will, I trust, be properly appreciated by those to whom these petitions are addressed."

AN adjourned meeting of Liberal members of Parliament was held under the presidency of Mr. Dillwyn, to consider the question of Sir Bartle Frere's recall. A letter from the Prime Minister having been read stating that he was desirous that the matter should not be urged in the House of Commons at present for the reasons already [illegible] [illegible] expressed a decided feeling that [illegible] Wilfrid Lawson's Resolution should not be proceeded with. The hon. member for Carlisle, who was present, did not absolutely consent to this course, but it was understood that in keeping the Resolution in his own hands he is mainly actuated by the knowledge that if he abandons it less friendly persons will take it up. There is, however, a widespread belief that Sir Bartle Frere will relieve the Government of the difficulty in which they are placed by tendering his resignation, and leaving the work of South African Confederation to his successor. Some members of his family are already on the point of sailing for England.

IN reviewing Mr. G. Aberigh Mackay's book "Twenty-one days in India,"—a copy of which, by the way, has reached us by this mail—the *Overland Mail* observes:—The secret is out. He who has delighted the readers of *Vanity Fair* with so many brilliant sallies on Indian society has revealed himself in the volume before us. And that volume is alike creditable to his head and to his heart. This is not a mere collection of frivolous jests on social topics, the novelty of which to the jester makes them seem objects of ridicule; on the contrary, we have here the principal figures in Indian society presented with remarkable skill by one who is clearly well acquainted with the characters he depicts, and who in a merry mood, describes them one by one as they might appear to a kindly-natured, jocular critic. The truly humorous character of the descriptions is found in their singular fidelity to real life; and the fun mainly consists in the way they are presented to the reader. By this we see how exceedingly droll serious things may appear to those who do not understand them, or who fail to enter into their spirit, and this enables us to realise the mixed [illegible] which the natives of India must have concerning English government and its administrators.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Byculla. In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	13	58	16	9	13	36
27 Sunday ...	4	12	....		.....	
28 Monday ...	.....		2	10	1	94
Total ...	17	70	18	19	15	30

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to [illegible] p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to [illegible].

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records [illegible] by the [illegible] and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

Date.	Pali.	Baroda.	Ahmedabad.	Viramgam.	Wadhwan.	[illegible]
	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
May 19	....	....	....	.....	....	
22	1 50	....	....	....	....	
June 10	....	....	0 [illegible]	....	....	
24	....	....	0 17	....	....	
25	....	0 1[illegible]	0 70	0 20	0 33	0 30
Total	1 50	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 30

WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 28.—The rains have at length fairly penetrated to the Upper Provinces, being brought by easterly winds, from the Bay of Bengal, which have displaced the hitherto prevailing westerly winds, both in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and in the Central Provinces as far as Jubbulpore. This change has been accompanied with a general fall of temperature and a rise of pressure, the latter being probably a consequence of the former. At Agra the temperature has fallen 20°, at Lahore and Roorkee 11°, and at most other places about 6°. At Allahabad and Benares there has been a rise from the unusually low temperatures reported yesterday; but, excepting Agra and Lucknow, all stations in the North-Western Provinces had temperatures below 90° at 10 a.m. Excepting at Agra and Benares, rain has been very general in the North-Western Provinces, and in some cases fairly heavy. Lucknow has 1½ inches, and Allahabad and Roorkee ½ inch and 4-tenths; and on the hills, Mussoorie has upwards of 4 inches, and Simla 2¼ inches. Lahore has a slight rain only; and as yet no report of rain has been received from any other Punjab station. In Bengal rain is very general,—Patna and Darjeeling being the only stations which do not report any. Cuttack has nearly 2 inches; Saugor Island 2⅞ inches; Purneah ¾ inch, &c. From Rajputana and Central India no rain is reported as yet. But in the Central Provinces, Jubbulpore has ½ inch. In Bombay, the rain is heavier at Goa, *viz.*, 1 inch, and Bombay has ¼ inch, but this branch of the monsoon retains the character noticed in yesterday's report. In Madras, however, rain is general, though not very heavy, the greatest fall, 8-tenths, being at Vizagapatam; and Madras reports ¼ inch.

THE BANDORA RAILWAY OVERBRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your paper to bring to the notice of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities that the railway overbridge at Bandora is very much exposed to the rain, and is thereby rendered so slippery that very often people have severe falls in crossing it, and until some serious accident occurs, no steps, I suppose, will be taken to ensure a safe passage across the bridge.

Another suggestion that I wish to make is that when the 9 o'clock train arrives from Andaree, a man should be deputed to dry the seats which are so wet that many of the passengers have to stand the whole time.

SHANGHAI ROOSTER.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Only imagine my disgust when on asking Charlie to get me an "Imperial Note for 5 or 50," as I wanted to pay a little millinery bill in Bath, he stared me in the face and asked if I was mad!

Is it really true, then, that the very *delightful* suggestion, made so long ago[*] by Major Nutt, that all the English and Indian money should be equalised, and be issued from one Imperial Mint, has not yet been adopted by this slow old Government?

It *is* intolerable, and I wish, dear Mr. Editor, you would stir up the powers that be, and make them do *something*.

Charlie, who understands the matter, says it is a *splendid* plan, but that the Bank people will not hear of it as it is much *too* good for them! but I say *bother* the Bank people, why should they have it all their own way?—yours trustfully,

Malabar Hill, June 27. FLO.

[*] It was on the 4th of this month.—ED. B. G.

KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL COMPANY.

YESTERDAY the sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass presiding. After the directors' report had been read,

It was proposed by Mr. Framjee Temooljee, and seconded by Mr. C. M. Sethna, and carried unanimously that the audited account and balance sheet, together with the directors' report for the year ending 31st December 1879, which was circulated among the shareholders in the usual manner, be taken as read, and be adopted and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. M[illegible] Doongersey and seconded by Mr. Vullubdass Walljee and carried unanimously, that the balance of profit, namely, Rs. 25,954-15-1, be carried to loss and fire account.

Proposed by Mr. Vullubdass Walljee and seconded by Mr. Goverdhundass Purshotumdass, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Jurstice Maneckjee Sethna be re-elected director, and that the appointment of Mr. Vishram Mhowjee as a director be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass and seconded by Mr. Heerachund Kursonjee, and carried unanimously, that Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Gellabhai Hurridas be appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs 125 to be paid to each.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 28.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THEFT IN A MOSQUE.

YACOOB ISMAIL, *alias* Bella Ismail, was charged with stealing some articles of bedding and clothes, the property of Ibrahim Soobratee, a weaver who was in the habit of sleeping at night in a mosque situated in [illegible]. On the night of [illegible] April last the complainant [illegible] was placed in a corner, washed himself and went to the mosque to pray. Being done with his prayers, he looked for his bedding and could not find it. It was found soon after in the possession of the prisoner. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The Sessions were then adjourned until 11 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) for the trial of the only remaining case.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—JUNE 28.

(Before MR. [illegible])

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND [illegible] BANK, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION VS. [illegible] GOPAL.

In this case Mr. Henry [illegible] on behalf of the above bank claimed Rs. 68[illegible], being the amount of calls on [illegible] shares payable by the defendant under an order of the Court of Justices, Chancery Division. The defendant [illegible] an application to be an insolvent, and has included this item in his schedule. A decree was therefore passed against him [illegible] the [illegible] of the application.

HARJIEVAN [illegible] JAGJIVANDAS VS. ARDESHEER CURSETJEE BHANDOOPWALA.

HERE the plaintiff affirms that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 900, being the amount of a promissory note of hand executed by him on the 7th of December for value received. The defendant being largely involved in debt did not stir out of his house in Cowasjee Patel Tank Street, and plaintiff applied for leave to post the summons on the door. An order was made accordingly.

(Before MR. SPENCER.)

[illegible] HURRY VS. MRS. O'SHEA, WIDOW.

THIS was a suit brought to recover Rs. 84 and odd, being the amount due to the plaintiff for several purchases of cloth made at the shop of his father, now dead.

The widow pleaded poverty and said she had no source of income.

His Honour made an order to clear off the debt by monthly instalments of Rs. [illegible] each, the first commencing from August 8.

ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

LILLADHAR TOPAN VS. PEERMAHOMED ALARAKHIA.

Mr. George Taylor, barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hormasjee for the defendant.

A contract was entered into between the parties above named on 4th March, whereby the defendant agreed to deliver to the plaintiff from 100 to 150 pressed bales of wool from Bellary within 25 days of contract. It was stated that 115 bales were received by the defendant about the time appointed, but he refused to deliver the rest in spite of frequent requests [illegible]. Therefore the plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,000 damages, being [illegible] at the time when the delivery was due. On the other side it was contended [illegible] bales of the description mentioned in the contract arrived within the stipulated time, that the [illegible] in question were received about three weeks after its expiration, and that, therefore, there was no breach of contract.

His Honour in his judgment said that the contract was in fact absolute, not contingent, and the defendant was bound to fulfil its condition. But as the plaintiff failed to call any witnesses to establish satisfactorily the market rate at the time complained of, which he could beyond doubt have done, he was entitled to receive nominal damages only, viz., Re. 1.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PROPOSED EXEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FROM MUNICIPAL RATING.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday to consider and, if approved, to adopt a memorial to the Viceroy, as amended by the sub-committee of the Corporation, praying that the Bombay Municipal Corporation may be exempted from the operation of the proposal contained in the Government of India's Bill No. 8 of 1880 for exempting Government property from Municipal taxation. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., presided; and there were also present—Mr. James Bapty, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. W. T. Crockett, M. S. de Quadros, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, D. E. Gostling, James Greaves, H. E. Jacomb, F. Mathew, W. M. Wood, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., F. C. Gangjee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hassumbhoy Visram, Hirjee Ardesir Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hormusjee N. Saklatwalla, Janardhun Gopal, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntok, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Pherozshaw M. Mehta, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Vundravandas Purshotumdas. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, the Clerk, and the heads of departments were also present.

The chairman said the first business was the presentation of the sub-committee's report on the memorial; and he suggested that it might be taken as read so that they might proceed at once to a discussion thereon. Some verbal alterations were suggested and made.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said that, as they were going up before the Supreme Legislature on this important subject, he would say one word in support of what had been asserted in their memorial regarding the principle of the proposed Bill. That principle, as the Corporation were aware, had been enforced and had subsisted for a series of years in the case of the Calcutta and Madras Municipalities. The Acts relating to this subject there had the sanction of the Supreme Government. With regard to the particular case of our own city, Mr. Nowrojee brought to the notice of the Corporation the following portion of the report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council, consisting of the Hon'ble W. R. Mansfield, W. E. Frere, W. A. Cassels, Jagarnath Sankersett, and M. H. Scott, to whom the Bill of 1865 had been referred:—"Your Committee have omitted the section which, in consideration of the annual payment of Rs. 13,000, exempts buildings owned by Government from house assessment. As no Government buildings (not even Government House) in Calcutta are exempt from this tax, the Committee cannot see any reason why a different system should be adopted in Bombay. The reasons stated in the Government resolution, already quoted, for the introduction of a uniform principle in regard to the maintenance of police, appear to apply quite as strongly to the system of house assessment. Your Committee, therefore, propose that Government buildings be assessed in the same manner as private property." Again the Committee appointed by Government in 1872 for amending and consolidating the Municipal Acts, composed of General Marriott, Messrs. A. R. Scoble, Hope, and Dosabhoy Framjee had urged the following forcible arguments in their report. They said:—"We cannot perceive on what reasonable principle Government buildings are exempt from Municipal rates. The only argument in favour of such exemption with which we are acquainted, is contained in a resolution of Government in the Public Works Department, No. 275, of 12th August 1871, in which it is argued that rating Government property is equivalent to making revenue rateable; and that it would consequently be equivalent to giving the Corporation of Bombay the power of taxing the general public throughout India for local municipal purposes. We fail to perceive why the general public, occupying buildings in Bombay by its representatives in the Government, should not be taxed like other occupants of buildings, by the Corporation. It must be remembered that the Government compounded for the rates up to the year 1865, and the practical injustice, as it seems to us, of this exemption introduced by Act II. of 1865, is greatly enhanced by the fact that since that Act came into force the amount of property within Bombay owned by the Government has been enormously increased, and the Government contribution to the police has been withdrawn." Those were authoritative expositions said Mr. Nowrojee, of committees appointed by Government, and the facts and arguments advanced in those reports were cogent and went far to support the principle which they had asserted in their memorial. He therefore trusted that Government property within the precincts of all the municipalities throughout the presidencies, and of the Municipality of Bombay in particular, would not be included in the operation of the proposed Bill; and he had full faith in the sense of justice of His Excellency the new Viceroy, who knew the ways of Government in England; and it was therefore trusted that he would infuse his liberal ideas into the minds of the Legislature before whom the measure was to be brought. (Applause.)

Mr. Jacomb suggested that it might perhaps strengthen their case, if the extracts read by Mr. Nowrojee were appended to the memorial.

The chairman remarked that his letter would say that the extracts were added as appendices to it with the sanction of the Corporation.

The memorial was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's motion regarding the Tulsi Water Works was postponed for want of time.

Dr. Blaney said the subject of the completion of the Malabar Hill Reservoir was to come before the Town Council to-day, and he wished to know if the Corporation desired to have a cover made for it.

Mr. Mehta thought Dr. Blaney was scarcely in order in asking the Corporation, without a previous notice of any kind, to come to a decision on an important matter.

Dr. Blaney said the Town Council would now be relieved of their responsibility as to delay. The responsibility would be upon the Corporation.

The meeting then adjourned.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble Memorial of the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, have seen with much alarm the introduction by the Government of India into your Lordship's Council for making Laws and Regulations a Bill [No. 8 of 1880] for the exemption of Government property of every kind from Municipal taxation, as the operation of such a measure would, in the first place, have the effect of imposing an unequal burden upon Indian Municipalities; and, secondly, affect most disastrously the financial condition of the Municipality of Bombay.

2. Your Memorialists respectfully submit that the principle is not open to dispute that it is inequitable to throw upon a portion of the property within Municipal limits liabilities, which, in ordinary cases, fall upon the whole, on the plea that the property exempted belongs to the State. Property pays Municipal taxes because of the advantages which its owners enjoy in regard to sanitation, the making and maintenance of roads, in lighting, in water supply, and in other respects. The State, as owner of property within Municipal limits, shares fully in all those advantages, and it is right that it should contribute rateably like all other owners of property to their cost. For the State to exempt itself from its share of this burden is to place upon private owners that share of a common liability, as well as their own, which your Memorialists venture to submit is unjust and oppressive.

3. Your Memorialists next venture to point out that with regard to the Municipality of Bombay there are special reasons [illegible] this City.

[illegible] year, at the urgent and repeated request of the Secretary of State for India, and of the Governments of India and Bombay, your Memorialists, notwithstanding the difficulty of raising the requisite funds, undertook the construction of the first portion of a vast system of sewerage for the water carriage of the sullage and night-soil of the city. In order to comply with the demand of Government that there should be no further delay in executing the work, it was necessary, in devising means for the provision of the estimated outlay, for your Memorialists to assure the heavily burdened ratepayers that they would not be subjected to additional taxation on account of the new drainage system. And the basis on which the ratepayers were induced to sanction the raising of a loan of Rs. 27,00,000—of which seventeen lacs were for drainage, and ten lacs for improving the water supply—was the assurance of the Municipal Commissioner that the Municipal income and expenditure would balance each other during the period of the loan. Now the estimated income for the current year is Rs. 39,55,250, of which Rs. 1,[illegible] is received from Government and the Port Trust on account of Consolidated rates, and Rs. 90,000 is payable by Government as its contribution towards police expenses. It is evident, therefore, that the withdrawal of this large sum from the annual income of the Municipality would result in a deficit of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 a year, involving either a stoppage of the drainage works and a deterioration of the means of securing a proper water supply, or a resort to additional taxation, in violation of the guarantee to the ratepayers to the contrary before alluded to, and at the risk of strong opposition to the further carrying out of the aforesaid scheme, or of any other scheme of the character involving heavy pecuniary outlay. The debt of the Corporation on account of loans contracted, and charges incurred for drainage, water and sanitary improvements generally, is about Rs. 1,25,00,000, the sinking fund and interest on which amounts annually to about Rs. 8,00,000. For police, fire brigade, cleansing and lighting and general conservancy, the charges amount to over Rs. 22,00,000. When a Municipality was first constituted by Act Bombay II. of 1865, Government fixed the price to be paid to the State by the City for the Vehar Water Works [which had been constructed by Government, and over which the ratepayers had had no control] at Rs. [illegible],30,093, and required that the Municipality should pay simple interest thereon at 4 per cent., together with sinking fund representing a yearly payment of Rs. 1,75,200. Notwithstanding this provision in the Act, and the re-embodiment of such provision in subsequent Acts, the city compound interest is charged by the Accountant General on the Vehar Water Works account, in consequence whereof the Municipal Commissioner has already [illegible] the Government [illegible] praying the compound interest [illegible] be not charged. The reply of Government has not yet been received. Government also required that Rs. 2,50,000 per annum should be set aside for drainage. And thus, when owing to the defects in the [illegible] the [then] Municipal Commissioner's administration had involved the City in large liabilities, and Government thought it necessary to start the Municipality afresh, your Memorialists found themselves encumbered with a heavy debt; and whilst it became necessary to impose excessive taxation, new loans [illegible] 4,00,000 for drainage and water-works had to be raised during the past seven years to be raised by the present Corporation, who during the period have disbursed no less a sum than Rs. 2,21,85,133.

4. That your Memorialists have carried out the duties entrusted to them, in the interests of the State no less than in that of the inhabitants of the city, is shown in the accompanying extract from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's despatch, regarding the Municipal Commissioner's Annual Report for 1878 to the Governor of Bombay in Council, under date of 13th February last, in which despatch his Lordship says:—

"I concur with your Excellency in thinking the financial condition of the Municipality satisfactory, and creditable to the administration of the Municipal executive, and also, I may add, to the Corporation itself. That body, since its constitution in 1872, appears to have steadily and systematically borne in mind the necessity at once for strict and careful economy in its control of the Municipal finances, and of judicious liberality in the provision of the numerous improvements of which the city stands in need. And the result is that, without additional taxation, it has been found practicable to clear off all floating liabilities, to arrange for the regular and systematic liquidation of the funded debt, and to provide, at a cost of not less than 57 lacs, for the addition of the Tulsi works to the water supply, for the improvement of the Vehar supply, for the surface drainage of the island, and for the commencement of the general sewerage of the City besides expending annually [illegible] sum in [illegible] and still very necessary improvements, and keeping up the regular Municipal [illegible]. The greater portion of the drainage scheme still remains to be executed, and the [illegible] would in due course come on for the approval and sanction of the Corporation. The sum required to complete the sewerage is estimated to cost nearly half a million sterling. But the experience which has been already gained regarding night-soil sewerage system in Bombay precludes the hope that the system can be completed as a sanitary system within the estimates. [illegible] considerations appear to demand a greater necessary expenditure on a sewerage system in India than in England, and the money required for the purpose of preserving health and saving life must be contributed by the city as the works are brought into operation. A very large expenditure for water, not only for flushing the large sewers, but for constantly cleansing the house connections on every storey of every house, promises to increase the cost of the system."

6. Your Memorialists respectfully repeat that the great works undertaken by the Corporation during the past few years could not have been entered upon had it been contemplated that the Government would cease to bear its portion of municipal taxation. From the year 1868, the Government has paid Rs. 50,000 annually as contribution for house, police, and lighting rates—a very moderate amount when the large value of its landed property is considered, Government being the owners of about one-eighth of the area and value of all the property in Bombay. In 1875 Government was asked to increase the amount, inasmuch as when the agreement for the payment of half a lac of rupees a year was entered into, the Telegraph, Post, Public Works and new Secretariat offices [costing about Rs. 25,00,000, and the rating on which at 3 per cent. would amount to Rs. 18,7[illegible] per annum] were not built. In replying to this demand, Government, in its Resolution No. 8786 (General Department, of 20th December 1875, stated—"The Municipality have no legal claim on Government for rates; still Government have not hitherto on this ground declined the payment of rates on these buildings." And on 11th February 1878 Resolution No. 455 (General Department) was passed as follows:—"On a full consideration of all the circumstances connected with this case, Government see no reason to increase the very liberal sum of Rs. 50,000 a year paid by them to the Municipality of Bombay in lieu of the house, police, and lighting rates on Government buildings, in addition to the police contribution of Rs. 90,000 a year and the fixed assessment on certain property at Colaba." Since the date of this last quoted Resolution the High Court and other public buildings have been completed and occupied by Government; the assessment on which at the ordinary rates would amount to an additional sum of Rs. 10,500 per annum, or thereabout; and your Memorialists, while they concur in the views expressed by Government in this Resolution, submit that a larger sum than Rs. 5[illegible] a year should in fairness be paid by Government in the form of Consolidated rate, or in lieu thereof.

7. Until the present time these payments have invariably been taken to form a regular and anticipated source of Municipal income. The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act and the Madras Municipal Act make no exemption in favour of Government except for military buildings. Your Memorialists submit that the city of Bombay is, to use the words of the *Standard*, [illegible] commenting on your Excellency's speech to this Corporation, "the chief depot and centre of a variety of important trades, and one of the most valuable links between the commerce of the Western and the Eastern worlds."

8. Your Memorialists submit that they are moreover entitled to particular consideration on account of the extremely detrimental effect on the finances of this Municipality of the scheme known as the Decentralization system: for although Clause 23 of the Resolution of the Government of India thereon, set forth that the operation of the new financial policy would afford opportunities for the development of local government and the strengthening of municipal institutions, the actual effect of the new scheme was to deprive the Municipality in 1871 of the usual annual grant of one-fourth of the yearly expenditure on Police,—which grant averaged one lac of rupees—previously made by Government as its contribution to the cost of the Police, and it was not until a petition was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India that the payment of the contribution, which had been withheld for four years, resulting in a loss to this city of nearly Rs. 4,00,000, was resumed, but at the reduced rate of Rs. 90,000, notwithstanding a heavy permanent increase in the yearly cost of Police force.

9. Your memorialists have always cheerfully obeyed the Resolutions passed by the Government of India in respect of Octroi duties. For several years past the system of refunds established by the Municipality has been worked not only in the letter but in the spirit of the Resolution of the Government of India; so that these refunds, which were 2 per cent. on the total receipts ten years ago, reached 37 per cent. in 1879.

10. Having regard to the fact that municipal institutions have not yet taken firm root in India, and also to the fact of the loyalty and devotion which the Corporation of Bombay has always manifested in endeavouring to show itself worthy of the appreciation of Government by furthering municipal progress in every way in its power, thereby setting a good example to all the cities of British India; having regard, moreover, to the enormous expenditure which this City has incurred, in the short space of fifteen years of its initial existence, upon works which are calculated to benefit a long posterity of many generations, and to the hitherto recognised principle upon which Government has contributed its small share of municipal revenue in the form of a commuted annual payment, for rates and taxes due to the Municipality, the Corporation would most respectfully trust that it cannot be the intention of Government to depart from the principles of equity which have hitherto ruled its dealings with the infant municipalities of this country. If your Memorialists may be permitted to cite one instance in respect of equity in municipal taxation, the question may be asked, whether the Government of Bombay, as the chief owner of property in this City, will not derive the greatest share of the benefit of a complete system of sewerage? But if the provisions of Bill No. 8 of 1880, as set forth in clause 4, were to be made applicable to Bombay, your Memorialists conceive that not only will the finances of the City become seriously deranged, and the great works which still remain to be executed be of necessity set aside, but the best friends of progressive municipal government will become discouraged.

11. Your Memorialists therefore respectfully pray that, for the reasons above set forth, your Lordship in Council will be pleased to omit such of the provisions of Bill 8 of 1880, as propose to confer upon Government the power of exempting its property from municipal taxation, and that in any case an express provision may be inserted exempting the Bombay Municipality from the operation of the Bill, or, if that is inexpedient, so to frame the Bill that Government shall be directed to bear its fair share of the necessary expenditure of Municipal Government in Bombay.

And your Lordship's Memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

BENGAL.

A BANKER FALSELY CHARGED WITH THEFT.—A case of considerable interest to the banking community came up in appeal, the other day, before the District Judge of Patna. One Bhyro Pershad, a respectable banker of the Patna city, was charged with the theft of a currency note of the value of Rs. 1,000 and convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate who originally tried the case. On appeal, the Judge was clearly of opinion that no dishonest intention had been proved, and accordingly quashed the conviction and acquitted Bhyro Pershad. This case illustrates the risk attending transactions in currency notes. When once lost or stolen, the recovery of them becomes almost impossible, not to speak of the harassment and trouble to which an honest dealer may be put, simply because his books contain entries tallying with the numbers and values of the notes so lost or stolen. Conviction in such cases should be based on the most positive and irrefragable testimony.—*Behar Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Pekin, Commander W. M. Robbie, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at eight o'clock with the English Mails of the 11th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr W McGill
Lieut G H G Moore
Miss Dyer
Mr J W Brassington
Mr Dady Set
Mr Atkinson
Mr Watkins

FROM VENICE.

Mr T A Gillam
Mr and Mrs Sandford

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Begbie
Mr J K Peppé
Mr J R Winter
Mr Cresswell
Mr J Deas
Mr J Whiting
Mr J Duffus
Dr G F Thomas
Mr and Mrs A Palmer

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 5TH TO 11TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Duke of Edinburgh left London on Friday June 4th for St. Petersburg, to attend the funeral of the late Empress of Russia.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 5th June, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on June 4th, the Earl of Carnarvon suggested a system of insurance for agricultural labourers and artisans by means of compulsory deductions from wages. Earl Granville said the subject had been already considered, but it was found that there were great, if not insuperable, difficulties. On Monday, in reply to observations from the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Oranmore and Browne, and Lord Dunsany, Earl Spencer said the Government believed that, notwithstanding the lapse of the Peace Preservation Act in Ireland, they would possess ample powers to preserve law and order in that country. On Tuesday Lord Morley, in answer to Lord Bury, said that the Home Office and the Board of Works had raised grave objections to the holding of a Volunteer Review in Hyde-park. Last night, after a conversation respecting Sir Bartle Frere's position in South Africa, the Duke of Richmond complained of Mr. Gladstone's depreciatory remarks on the Agricultural Commission.

In the House of Commons, on June 4th, Mr. Adam, replying to a question, said that the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom would probably be completed by 1898—a statement which evoked expressions of dissatisfaction and some sharp comments from both sides of the House. Mr. Pease urged the Government to abandon opium as a source of Indian revenue. Lord Hartington replied that to abolish the opium cultivation would injure India, and would divert the Chinese demand for the drug to other countries. Dr. Cameron complained of the want of moral tone in the official reply, and several other members stated their disappointment. Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Gladstone supported Lord Hartington's views, and eventually the subject was allowed to drop. On Monday Lord Hartington read the instructions given to the Marquis of Ripon, which were substantially to close military operations in Afghanistan as soon as possible, and to leave behind some kind of settled Government. A sharp discussion arose upon the Government intentions with respect to flogging in the Army and Navy, which elicited from Mr. Shaw Lefevre an announcement that the next year's Navy Discipline Bill flogging would be omitted as a punishment. On Tuesday a resolution declaring that the charge for maintaining lunatics should devolve upon Imperial and not local resources was debated, but was ultimately withdrawn. The remainder of the sitting was occupied in discussing the propriety of relieving the Irish Secretary of a portion of his duties, but Mr. Parnell and others declared their desire that the office should be abolished. On Wednesday Mr. H. Palmer's Bill to extend the rights of married women over their separate property was read a second time. Last night Mr. Gladstone reviewed the financial position of the country, and proposed a readjustment of the Wine Duties, and a Beer Duty of 6s. per barrel, in lieu of Malt-tax. He also proposed to add one penny to the Income-tax and to increase the Licensing Duties.

Several election petitions have been decided during the week. Sir H. Tylor has been declared duly elected for Harwhich, Mr. Ratcliff has been unseated for Evesham, Mr. Robinson's election for Glocestor was declared void, and Baron de Ferrieres was declared duly elected for Cheltenham. The petitions against the return of Messrs. Pulley and Reid for Hereford have been withdrawn. Mr. Greer was declared duly elected for Carrickfergus. Mr. Bevan was unseated for Gravesend, and Mr. Dickson's election for Dungannon was declared void.

Sir S. Cave, late M.P. for Shoreham, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, died on June 7th, aged 60. On the same day died Sir Robert Burdett, brother of Lady Burdett Coutts, aged [illegible]. [illegible] G. Clive, formerly M.P. for Hereford, died on Tuesday, aged 75.

At the Oxford Commemoration, on June 9th, honorary degrees were conferred upon Mr. Fawcett, M.P., Sir R. Temple, Sir A. Grant, Lord Aberdare, Sir A. C. Key, Dr. Lister, Professor Silvester, Mr. Watts, R.A., and Mr. Millais, R.A.

The Dean of Arches, on Saturday, refused to pass a sentence of deprivation on the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, notwithstanding his persistent disobedience to the order of suspension, as the promoter had abandoned the original suit and had presented fresh charges.

Several county cricket matches have been played. Yorkshire defeated Middlesex by 88 runs, and Notts were victorious over Surrey with eight wickets to fall. Sussex was defeated by Leicestershire by 44 runs, Lancashire beat Surrey in one innings with 41 runs to spare, and the match between Yorkshire and Kent was drawn unfinished owing to bad weather.

The Grand Prix de Paris was run for at Longchamps in very unfavourable weather. The winner was an English horse, Mr. Brewer's Robert the Devil, who defeated nine other animals.

A coroner's inquest was opened upon the remains of a woman found in a cask in a cellar of a house in Harley-street. After some evidence of the finding of the body the hearing was adjourned.

John Key, who gave himself up to the police at Bethnal-green confessing to having killed his wife, has been committed for trial for "wilful murder."

OBITUARY.—Maj-Gen. G. Faithfull, Ben. Ret.; Gen. P. K. M. Skinner, C. B., Bom. S. C. Ret.; Capt. H. H. Swetenham, Ben. S. C.; the Right Hon. Sir S. Cave, G. C. B.; Maj.-Gen. A. S. S. Walsh, C. B.; Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.; the Hon. Elizabeth Aynsley; G. Clive, late M. P. for Hereford; C. P. Phipps, late M. P. for Westbury; W. W. E. Wynne, late M. P. for Merioneth.

The funeral of the Empress of Russia, who died on the previous Thursday, was solemnized at St. Petersburg on June 9th.

Although not definitively settled, it is believed that M. Challemel-Lacour will be appointed French Ambassador in London.

Important Ministerial changes were announced at Constantinople. Said and Sawas Pashas were dismissed, and Kadri Pasha was appointed Prime Minister and Abeddin Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople held a meeting to confer on the terms of the collective note to be forwarded to the Sultan. There are renewed reports of imminent Ministerial changes at the Porte.

Reports have reached St. Petersburg of the threatening attitude of the Chinese troops collected on the Turkestan frontier.

The King of Italy received deputations from the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and addressed the Deputies, deprecating the party conflicts which retarded the progress of public business, and urged upon all members to concur in measures calculated to advance the public interests.

The Republican Convention has held a series of protracted and stormy sessions at Chicago. After 36 indecisive ballots, the Convention on Tuesday selected Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, as the party candidate for the Presidency. The supporters of Blaine and [illegible] at the last successfully coalesced to defeat General Grant, who had up to that time obtained the largest number of votes. Mr. Arthur, of New York, has been chosen at the party candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr Lindsay Neill, B C S
Mr H Gillon, B C S
Mr G L Smith, B C S
Mr W Waterfield, B C S
Mr W S Wells, B C S
Mr A W Mackie, B C S
Mr J G Cordery, B C S
Mr A W Mackie, B C S
Mr J H Gilbert, B Uncov
Mr C W Odling, B Uncov
Mr E Forrest, B Uncov
Mr F L Edwards, B Uncov
Mr R A Leach, B Uncov
Mr M Sumeeallah, B Uncov
Mr H Joll, B Uncov
Mr A R Ward, B Uncov
Mr T H S Biddulph, B Uncov
Mr B Sivewright, B Uncov
Major J R Campbell, B S C
Capt B Warburton, B S C
Capt J A Armstrong, R B Engr
Depy Surg Genl J Gibbons, C B, B
Surg Major P F Bellew, M D, B
Surg C H Beatson, B
Surg E G Russell, M B, B.
Mr W D Ainslie, M Uncov
Mr A W Peet, M Uncov
Mr A W Crawley Boevey, Bo C S
Mr F A H Elliot, Bo C S
Mr G Druitt, Bo S C
Mr A H Durant, Bo Uncov
Mr W Wordsworth, Bo Uncov
Capt L D'A Dunsterville, Bo S C
Lieut Col G S Hawthorn, Bo S C
Sub Condr A Holmes, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A R Shaw, B Uncov, 4 mo
Mr J Elston, B Uncov, 3 mo
Mr C L D Cumming, MCS, 18 mo
Col B F Heysham, MSC, 3 mo
Lieut-Col H A Justice, MSC, 3 mo
Surg Major W H Harris, M, 6 mo
Major A Farrer, M Cav, 4 mo
Mr J Jardine, Bo C S, 3 mo
Lieut Col H R Mathew, R Bo Engr, 6 weeks
Lieut Col H W Harris, Bo S C, 6 mo
Lieut C J Dickson, Bo S C, 4 mo
Surg Major W Gray, Bo, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Posford, B C S
Mr F R Hogg, B C S
Mr R S Dodsworth, B Uncov
Mr F L Edwards, B Uncov
Major A L Playfair, B C S
Mr J D Grant, B Uncov
Lieut Col E F H Armstrong, M S C

CASUALTIES.—Major Genl G Faithfull, Ben Ret, June 8; Genl P K M Skinner, C B, Bom S C, Ret, June [illegible]; Capt H Swetenham, Ben S C, June 6.

SIR F. HAINES AND THE INDIAN ARMY COMMISSION.

IN an article upon Indian army reorganisation, the *United Service Gazette* remarks:—The chief burden of Sir F. Haines's complaint is with regard to the future position and functions of the office which he himself at present holds:—"I have no hesitation in saying that, if the recommendations of the Commission be carried out, the Commander-in-Chief in India in reality ceases to exist." The complacent innocence in which this remark is evidently penned is amusing. There never has been a Commander-in-Chief in India who has so deliberately allowed his functions to be ignored, and himself to become a nonentity, as Sir F. P. Haines. He has been a complete cypher from the hour in which he was appointed to the command of the Indian armies. He was afraid to exercise even his privileges of patronage, and allowed his Adjutant-General to usurp his functions in this as in other matters. He himself has been conspicuous only as a failure. Had he understood the responsibilities of his office, it is just possible that the Commission, whose drastic remedies he now condemns, would never have had to sit upon that diseased body—the Indian Army. But, in trans-Atlantic phrase, he allowed everything to "slide," and the whole military administration under him showed nothing but incapacity and weakness when a war strain was brought to bear upon it. As an Indian contemporary puts it, "It was because the existing machinery failed that the demand for a new organisation arose." The recommendations of the Commission are so sweeping, that, in the face of Sir F. Haines's protest, no Government will have the courage to adopt them intact; so we may expect to learn shortly that the work of the Commission has come to naught, or must be done over again. But this will not be a surprise in India. It is a way in which things are done in that wonderful country, where time and expense seem to be ignored in all human calculations.

LORD RIPON'S INSTRUCTIONS AS TO AFGHANISTAN.

IN the House of Commons on June 7th Sir H. Johnstone asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was able to give the House any further information as to the measures which had been taken by the Government to bring the war in Afghanistan to a conclusion. Whether it was intended permanently to maintain a British force in the occupation of Candahar, or in the districts on the frontier annexed or assigned under the Treaty of Gandamak. Whether any instructions had been given to the Viceroy upon these points, and if so whether they could be laid upon the table of the House.

The Marquis of Hartington—To answer the question of my hon. friend the member for Scarborough in anything like detail would take up too much of the time of the House; but I am extremely anxious to communicate all that in my opinion can properly be communicated at this moment to the House; and in order to save time and not to omit anything that can properly be stated, I have thought it best to draw up a memorandum which, with the permission of the House I will read:—Instructions as full as the case admitted of have been sent to Lord Ripon. I wish that it were possible to lay this despatch upon the table. I am fully sensible of the forbearance of the House in not pressing for complete information upon the state of affairs in Afghan, and the measures which the Government propose to take, and I am most anxious to give the House all possible information at the earliest date. But the instructions necessarily relate in great part to negotiations of a very difficult and delicate character, which have now been, or will shortly be entrusted to Lord Ripon. Information as to what is said here reaches Afghanistan with extraordinary rapidity—(Opposition cheers)—and the jealous and suspicious character of the Afghan chiefs renders it very necessary that no premature or incomplete disclosure of the intentions and proposals of the Government should be made, which might tend to embarrass Lord Ripon in the exercise of the discretion which must necessarily be left to him. But I may state that the objects of the Government are, mainly, two—1st. To bring the actual military operations to a close. (Ministerial cheers.) The House will have seen, with a regret which is fully shared by her Majesty's Government, that from time to time expeditions are still undertaken from headquarters with the object of reducing to submission, or of punishing tribes who have assumed a hostile attitude, or have attacked or threatened our communications. So long as our troops remain in the country their supplies and communications must be secured, and whatever measures may be necessary for this purpose must be taken. But it will be Lord Ripon's first object to restrict the area and scope of these operations as much as possible, and to avoid any further collision with tribes beyond the limits of the positions which we occupy. The next object will be to leave behind us when the main body of the troops retires, as we hope it may in the autumn, someting like a prospect of a settled government. (Hear, hear.) It is to this object that the negotiations to which I have referred and the instructions to Lord Ripon principally relate, and matters have not yet sufficiently advanced to enable me to give to the House any detailed information. With regard to the future settlement, the House is aware that the late Government and Lord Lytton considered that the separation of Candahar from Afghanistan, and the establishment of an independent Government there under British protection, was a settled and desirable policy. I have said on a previous occasion that engagements which have been entered into, and to which the honour of the country is pledged, must be respected—(hear, hear)—and I am not at present prepared to say that any other arrangement is now possible, even if it were found to be desirable. But the Government certainly does not view with favour or look upon as advantageous any arrangement which would make the permanent occupation of Candahar by a large British force a necessity. (Ministerial cheers.) Lord Ripon will examine the question from this point of view. He will form his own judgment as to what is honourably binding on us and politically expedient, but he will not approach the question with any preconceived opinion in favour of a policy which would require a permanent extension of our military liabilities. (Hear, hear.) The same observations apply to the positions on the frontier occupied under the Treaty of Gundamack. The Government are not satisfied that they add anything to the strength of the frontier. (Hear, hear.) They appear to involve a very considerable addition to the frontier force, which we should regret. (Cheers.) Lord Ripon will obtain the best military advice at his disposal on the military question, and on this advice he will act independently. He will consider the question of their retention or abandonment on its merits, political and military, and will not be influenced by the mere fact of their having been acquired and occupied under the Treaty of Gundamak, which must be considered to have ceased to exist. (Ministerial cheers.) In reply to the hon. member for Mid-Lincolnshire (Mr. Stanhope), I think the statement I have just made will show that it is intended to take no hasty or precipitate action with regard to Candahar. I trust it may be possible for the House before the end of the session to discuss this question more fully and completely, and that the hon. member will then have an opportunity of bringing before the House his views on the subject. With regard to the question of the hon. member for Banbury, I may state that no such calculation has been required from the Government of India, nor do I think it would be possible to obtain that information in any shape that would be useful or satisfactory. The cost of garrisoning the frontier must depend on the circumstances under which we retire, and the state of things left behind us. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member will see from what I have stated that the question of what is called a scientific frontier has not escaped the attention of the Government, but no useful purpose would be served by the returns he asks for. (Hear, hear.)

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

LORD RIPON fancies himself a Roman Catholic; as a matter of fact he is an English Puritan, believing very strongly in certain truths of revealed religion, and thinking that he can only live up to his ideal of faith by strict submission to the laws of the old doctrinal code of Christendom. Possibly he was not altogether aware of the full force of his words when he said that in turning Papist he had become more sincerely Liberal than before. It was perfectly true, and meant this—that he had become more profoundly penetrated with the conviction that there is a divine ruler of the universe, and that an unflinching allegiance is due to Him if we would accomplish anything good [illegible] when he received [illegible] poetry of the political creed in which he had been brought up naturally struck his imagination more vividly than ever.

For what is Liberalism? The French, with their genius for terseness of expression, have defined it in the notable formula, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity"—freedom to do as we please, but with a brotherly regard for the rights of others, and, as a necessary complement, that all should start fair in the race of life. Conservatism, too, has its poetry, and, to use another formula, it may be said that the ideal man would be a Liberal-Conservative. But, then, both true Liberals and true Conservatives are such. Who can doubt that the political convictions of Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Hartington are virtually the same?

Lord Ripon then joined the Church of Rome because that was his particular fashion of becoming more serious; and he naturally thought all the more seriously of political questions in consequence, which implied with him a more earnest advocacy of Liberal principles. If Lord Salisbury were to seek admission to the Baptist persuasion, he would very likely prove a stauncher Conservative than he has in the past.

Lord Ripon's original name was George Robinson, which he preferred changing to De Grey. He had some right to do so, for he represents, through descent from an heiress, the extinct line of the Marquises Grey and Dukes of Kent. On the father's side he descends from that Sir Thomas Robinson whom the Duke of Newcastle selected to lead the House of Commons against both William Pitt and Henry Fox. Sir Thomas had a bad time of it, and [illegible] but he managed to better the fortunes of his family, to win a peerage, and to become the [illegible] English Prime Minister, Lord Goderich, [illegible] at the head of the Government from the death of Canning in August '27 till the following January, when Wellington took his place. [illegible] got a step in the peerage [illegible]. The history of this title, by the way, [illegible] Goderich wanted [illegible] larly believed to have been [illegible] some chaff in John Bull [illegible] always meant well, [illegible] to have been endowed with [illegible] ter. As representative [illegible] Goderich [illegible] fancied [illegible]

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resulted in giving him the uncomfortable style of Earl de Grey and Ripon. Previously he had been in the House of Commons for several constituencies, and even enjoyed the distinction of being unseated on petition. Hull was the borough which he won by arts which we laughingly approve of in drawing-rooms, but think it necessary to denounce on platforms. This trifling mischance befell him in 1853, and it is a striking comment on the peculiarities of English public life, that ten years later the ejected member got himself appointed High Steward of the town whose innocence he had been officially declared to have tampered with.

His official career has been the usually varied one of our native grandees. Besides the inevitable captaincy of Yeomanry and attacheship to a special mission, the deputy-lieutenancy and the justiceship of the peace, he has done the grand tour of the public departments, Under-Secretary for this, Secretary of State for that, Lord President, and so forth. One is not owner of Studley Royal for nothing, especially if one happens to be a superior person into the bargain. And Lord Ripon has always led a blameless life, and displayed a consistent sympathy with the wrongs of aggrieved needlewomen. Louis Blanc mentions in one of his books how he was introduced [illegible] then Lord Goderich—the present Lord Ripon [illegible] how struck he was with the young nobleman's enthusiastic interest in social questions and with the evident genuineness of his desire to raise the condition of the poor. He is no statesman of ambitious views, and probably holds that the great empire now entrusted to his care is rather a burden than a blessing to England. Assuredly he would shrink from the thought of sending forth Wellesleys and Napiers to push forward its frontiers; but all that can be done by a well-meaning man of moderate capacity to give India the blessings of peace and plenty will be done by him, always subject to the approbation of Lord Hartington. The appointment of Lord Ripon will tend to accelerate that transfer of the real authority from Calcutta to London which is constantly proceeding.

How little power Lord Ripon has to enforce his will on those of others may be guessed from the circumstances that Lord de Grey remains a Protestant. Not that the father has attempted to use any compulsion towards the son; on the contrary, he has acted with singular generosity and magnanimity, and the heir to the Marquisate knows that, either as orthodox or heretical, he will still succeed to an undiminished fortune. But a man of reasonable energy or tact does [illegible] the nearest members of his family to take his own view of a case so seriously involving the happiness of a home.

Lord Ripon is doubtless content to wait, remembering how long he himself took to make up his mind, and that Cardinal Manning had marked the Marquis for his own full twenty years before he succeeded in securing him. "I know," remarked his Eminence to a friend, 'that once Lord Ripon had assented to certain premises, he was too brave a man to shrink from the conclusions, and he was too reasonable a man to deny the premises." This is certainly one way of putting the thing. At all events, the truth of the first part of the Cardinal's opinion may be readily admitted.

Lord Ripon made a very favourable impression on the Americans, when a member of the Joint High Commission. Grant was especially pleased with him for a characteristic reason. "He is one of the few men," quoth the General, "who has not tried to draw me out." Whatever may be the merits of the convention then concluded, they belong in no small degree to Lord Ripon, who was principal English Commissioner, and a Cabinet Minister into the bargain. He was, in truth, the only one in confidential communication with the Ministers at home. Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian member, is said to have observed with some bitterness, that Lord Ripon was the most impartial of men with an unhappy inability ever to see the points of the British case. If so, one may be sure that Lord Ripon could not see them. He himself indicated the real difficulty of the situation in a few words. "It's a dispute between England and Canada, as much as between England and America; and we can only come to terms with the one by quarrelling with the other. We have to choose which we shall throw over." The Marquis is too truthful to be always discreet.—*Truth.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AT OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, with other distinguished men, received the Degree of D.C.L., at Oxford, on the 9th instant. The *Standard* in its account [illegible] the ceremony says:—"Sir Richard Temple, who is [illegible] supposed to bear a great resemblance to the First [or Third] Napoleon, was very well received, although from amid the applause there occasionally broke forth ironical remarks upon distinguished Indian finance. Professor Bryce alluded to the work done in India by Sir Richard in nearly every capacity which can be filled by an able and [illegible] Anglo-Indian servant. Sir Alexander Grant, who is also an old Anglo-Indian, having spent many years of his life in connection with education in the Bombay Presidency, was also well received." The *Daily Telegraph* remarks:—Messrs. Millais and Fawcett each received an unmistakable ovation, and though all were abundantly cheered, Lord Aberdare and Sir Richard Temple perhaps more heartily than the others. The heroes of the Encænia were there in full-blown academical honours, and Sir Richard Temple, with all his orders on his breast, his K.C.S.I. round his neck, and the [illegible] robes [illegible] fluttering about him, was a sight that it would have done Bombay good to see.

COLONEL GORDON.

COLONEL GORDON, says the *Daily News* is certainly a remarkable, and in many ways an admirable personage, but if he really possesses the "turbulent disposition" with which [illegible] credits himself, Lord Ripon is the less to be pitied for losing so distinguished a secretary.—A turbulent disposition is no doubt an excellent thing in its way. It has its value in the French Chamber of Deputies. In the Republican Convention at Chicago it would perhaps pass unnoticed. It might perhaps not be altogether at fault in the English House of Commons. But a turbulent private secretary is a conception difficult to grasp, and appalling to realise. The secretary of the Archbishop of Granada was indiscreet. Will Ladislaw got Mr. Brooke into trouble. Private secretaries of all ages and all countries have doubtless committed all the faults to which private Secretaryship is heir. But history does not, so far as we are aware, contain an instance of the phenomenon of which Colonel Gordon has, at the eleventh hour by his own account, averted the possibility. A turbulent private secretary would, we suppose, at once go into opposition, and develop all the worst arts of unscrupulous faction. He would be an obstructive minority in miniature, or, in other and more [illegible] language, he would keep alive even in servitude itself the spirit of an exalted freedom. He would, no doubt, like the slave in the Roman triumph, [illegible] the most despotic official against any tendency to disbelief in his own mortality. Perhaps, however, [illegible] would hardly be suitable to the climate of India. Continuous contact with [illegible] at home would co-operate sufficiently with trouble abroad in destroying the fleeting remnants of the liver which [illegible] even to cadets in Hindostan. Lord Ripon will have many difficulties to contend against, and will need all the support which Colonel Gordon [illegible] for him. Certainly nothing short of that could protect him against "turbulence" where he might least expect it.

ARMY RETIREMENT.

IN the House of Commons on June 8.—Earl Percy rose to call attention to the hardship experienced by those officers who were obliged by the regulations of the army to pay certain named sums for the purchase of their commissions, and who, while they are now forced, or liable to be forced, into retirement, under the warrant of August 13, 1877, are not permitted to bequeath to their widows, children, or others, [illegible] in strict accordance with the Queen's [illegible] actually so expended [illegible] expedient that the Secretary of State for War should consider whether such amounts ought be paid by the Treasury, within six months of the officer's decease, to his executors, or, in the case of his death intestate, to his administrators." The noble lord pointed out that Lord Cardwell's system led to hardships [illegible] he had mentioned in the notice of his motion also stagnation in promotion, which was a discouragement to officers, and these results had no compensatory advantage, so far as he could ascertain. He disclaimed, however, any intention of bringing forward a general indictment against the abolition of purchase, for that abolition had long been accepted by Parliament as an accomplished fact. What he particularly complained of was that the regulations bore harshly upon officer's widows, who because they happened to have private means, were refused their late husbands' pensions and commissions, and also upon officers' mothers, who, for the same reason, were refused their sons' pensions and commissions.

Sir H. Havelock pointed out that the Liberal Government had now a grand opportunity of accomplishing an act of justice which the late Government declined, on the ground that it was not their business. He would, however, [illegible] of the proposal to the relatives of officers killed in the field or dying from injuries received in the field. In the war [illegible] and nineteen officers were killed under circumstances that called for the sympathy of the whole country, and who were by these regulations [illegible] the persons of their widows [illegible] in the sum of 25,000*l*. There [illegible] Continental army who would [illegible] was in the invidious [illegible] by the death of any [illegible] (Hear, hear.) He looked [illegible] to an act of justice [illegible] of the army and their [illegible] the [illegible] feelings [illegible] He asked [illegible] should have [illegible] of the [illegible] the House to think of the poor relations of those who fell in the field. Major O'Beirne observed that it would be a gracious act on the part of the Government now to make amends for the wrong they did when they abolished purchase in the army. Mr. Alymer supported the motion.

Mr. Childers said that if the noble lord would be satisfied with his promise carefully to consider the subject he would cordially give it; but if it was proposed to commit the House to a decision on the question whether an officer should be allowed to bequeath the amount paid for his commission, he must oppose the resolution, as he had not had time to consider the subject. Pointing out the great difficulties of the purchase question, he remarked that all its branches hung upon one another, making it impossible to deal with them separately. If the proposal underlying the motion were carried out it would involve, as a beginning, the payment of 750,000*l*. to the widows of deceased officers. He did not point this out as conclusive against the proposal but as a reason why the House should not fetter his hands.

Col. Stanley, being unwilling to appear afraid of repeating in Opposition what he had said in office pointed out the general understanding when purchase was abolished that the State should take the position of an officer purchasing a commission. It therefore followed that when an officer was not in a position under which by the purchase system he could have sold his commission, he would not be entitled to make the State disburse the value of the commission under the non-purchase system. (Hear, hear.) He (Col. Stanley) hoped his noble friend would be satisfied with the assurance of the right hon. gentleman.

After a few words from Col. Colthurst, Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Otway, and Sir A. Gordon, Earl Percy withdrew the motion.

THE DEBATE ON THE INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

IN the House of Commons on June 4th Mr. [illegible] derived from the cultivation of the poppy and the traffic in opium and the duties levied thereon, and to the position of the relations between this country and China in relation to the trade in opium. Referring to our dealings with China in regard to this traffic the hon. member said that this country in those relations had violated every principle of the Christian religion as well as of international and moral law. In support of this view he referred to the history of the China wars, and said that in 1869 the Chinese Government had asked for a revision of the Treaty of Tientsin with regard to the opium traffic, but England had steadily refused to grant it. The effect of this wrong had been to injure our trade with China other than opium, and besides that, our missionary enterprise had been injured. There was this extraordinary fact, that missionaries were refusing to admit to the Christian communion persons who consumed that opium which we were forcing into the country at the point of the bayonet. Even if opium were a blessing to the people, instead of a curse, he contended that we had no right to force it upon the people as we had done. He might be told that it was far better to have an open trade than a smuggled trade. No doubt there was a great deal to be said on that ground, but we were not the parties to decide the question—it was for the people of China to do so. It had also been said that if we did not provide the supply other people would; but if other people chose to do wrong that was no reason why we should do wrong (hear, hear).

Mr. M. Stewart wished to direct attention more especially to the opium traffic in Burmah, where it was carried on under the eyes of the Indian Government, large quantities of the drug being introduced and diffused throughout the country by agents on whom no check was placed. Since opium had been admitted to that country there had been a great increase of crime. This country ought to do what was right and act on principle. He had to ask the House to give this matter its careful consideration both on moral and commercial grounds.

Sir G. Campbell said the area of cultivation of the poppy was not being extended by the Indian Government. Putting entirely apart the question of forcing opium on the Chinese, he held that the growth of it under Government control was better in every way than any system of free trade. He did not see why we should sacrifice our revenue from opium for the sake of benefiting the revenue of China. If the Chinese were to be poisoned by opium he would rather it should be for the benefit of our Indian subjects (oh, oh). Under restrictions and taxation [illegible] cultivation of opium so long as we permitted the manufacture of gin in this country. [illegible] looked [illegible] upon the direct connection of the Government with its cultivation, manufacture, and sale with great dislike. The Government ought to endeavour to gradually withdraw from connection with this traffic, so far as they, as a Government, were concerned, unless this were followed by great [illegible] inconvenience and injury to the revenue, in which case, perhaps it would be better for the present to simply give the matter careful consideration with a view of ascertaining what was the best course to adopt.

Sir C. Dilke had reason to suppose that the French mail which left Shanghai on May 19 would bring to this country a compromise that had been come to between Sir Thomas Wade and the Chinese Minister, to which the other Foreign Ministers at Pekin would give their assent. That being the case he could only say, on the part of the Foreign Department of the Government, that when that information was before it, the Indian Government would decide whether they would ratify this convention or whether he would agree to the fresh policy of Sir Thomas Wade. That was a question of policy on which of course he could not speak. The House would, before the debate closed, have the advantage of hearing what the Indian Secretary had to say on the subject.

The Marquess of Hartington said he regretted somewhat that his hon. friend had thought it necessary to bring forward this most important question at so early a period in the tenure of office of the present Government. [illegible] had necessarily had very little [illegible] opportunity to examine the many questions with which they had to deal. With the very [illegible] and inadequate attention he had been able to give the subject, it was not his intention to give his consent to this Resolution or to [illegible] anything which would have the effect of disturbing or even diminishing such an important branch of revenue as that which was derived from this opium trade. It seemed to him that this was not a time when they could afford to tamper with any branch of the Indian revenue (hear, hear). He felt obliged to make some protest against the appeal that this question should be considered from the point of view of [illegible] notions of morality as they were entertained in this House, and should be altogether neglected as it related to India and Indian morals. His hon. friend had declined to consider the question as one of Indian finance. But it was a question of Indian finance (hear, hear). No one had suggested that if this trade were put an end to this country should recoup the Indian people for its loss. They must regard this question from an Indian point of view, and not be led away by those feelings which they might very justly indulge in [illegible] dealing with their own interests. Morality of [illegible] exceedingly cheap, [illegible] thought [illegible] less about it if it were proposed that there should be a tax upon the English people to make up the 6,000,000*l*. or 7,000,000*l*. which it was so [illegible] proposed that India should surrender (hear, hear). He agreed with his hon. friend that they ought to avoid unnecessary wars, and to reduce extravagant expenditure, but he could not say that he was at present very hopeful of making any large reduction in ordinary Indian expenditure (hear, hear). He could not agree that there were no taxes which pressed upon the people of India, and which they ought to get rid of before they surrendered any source of income which did not repress or retard the development of the people of India. There was a great difference of opinion and of evidence as to whether the use of opium, in moderate quantities, was so deleterious and hurtful as some hon. gentlemen appeared to think (hear, hear). It did not follow, in the slightest degree, that even if we did prohibit the exportation of opium from India we would assist the Government of China in preventing its use in that country. There could be no doubt that a good deal of the opium which was there used was produced—raised and grown—in China itself; and, when they were told that the Chinese Government were seriously desirous of putting a stop to the traffic, and were only waiting for our help in the matter, he could only say that the statement was one which he must receive with doubt and hesitation. Besides, there were other countries—Persia, for example—which were producing opium, and which would produce it to a still greater extent if we retired from the trade. The whole subject was one which the House ought not to approach without careful consideration and deep reflection; and he was not prepared to say that he could assent to anything which might tend to diminish or to endanger, especially at the present time, our Indian finances for an indefinite period.

Dr. Cameron was thoroughly dissatisfied with the opinions which had been expressed by the Government on this subject. Anything of a lower tone than the speech of the noble Lord who had just spoken he had never heard (Opposition cheers). He moved that the debate be adjourned.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan said that the motion for adjournment had been moved because the noble Lord's speech had filled the breasts of many hon. members with pain and humiliation. He had never heard in six years a speech from a statesman projected from so low a level of political morality. The member for Northampton who was about to enter this House, might almost be a Minister for India. He did not know if the "heathen Chinee" was in the gallery (a Chinese connected with the Embassy was in the Peer's gallery in the early part of the evening), but he would rather take the doctrine of morality from the Pagan "Chinee" than from the Secretary for India.

Mr. Fawcett complained of the unfair attack which had been made upon the Secretary of State for India by the hon. members (Dr. Cameron and Mr. A. M. Sullivan), and said the noble Lord was quite as solicitous for the morality and welfare of the Chinese as those hon. gentlemen were. He challenged them to suggest how the seven million pounds derived from opium might be otherwise raised. The sources of taxation in India were small. This money could not be raised from the salt tax, or from the income-tax. To double the former would take the food from the starving population, and to increase the latter to 2*s*. 6*d*. in the pound would be simply intolerable. As to the misery produced by opium, he reminded the hon. member (Dr. Cameron) that as much wretchedness was produced by drink in Glasgow.

Mr. Gladstone said a great change had taken place in China. The old system had given place to a new one, of a totally different character. Down to 1860 opium was sent from India to China, subject to all the objections connected with a contraband trade. The Government of China objected, but no one who had closely looked into the matter could say that these objections were consistently made, or that that Government was sincere in its disapproval of the traffic (hear, hear). As to the local Governors of China, there was no doubt whatever that they were the secret accomplices of those who carried on this corrupting contraband trade (hear, hear). The worst offence charged against himself was that he had [illegible] the decision of the Chinese Government in [illegible] opium [illegible]. He was still inclined to believe that it was wise to legalise the importation of a drug rather than continue a contraband trade. It appeared to him that one vicious group of evils had been got rid of; but he did not deny that much remained for grave and serious consideration. It was said that the speech of his noble friend was based upon a low level of morality. If they were told that the financial condition of India was not to be taken into account that meant either one of two things—either that they were to assume the obligation to make good this revenue on the part of the people of England, or that they were to be content at the present moment with giving a promise that something would be done in the future. It would be a high level of morality indeed if they were, on the part of their constituents to add threepence or fourpence to the income tax, in order to assume the payment of these seven millions (hear, hear), but nobody had suggested that course during the debate. There was another kind of morality, which was the lowest, in his opinion, of all morality—and that was the morality of a Government which made promises without knowing that it had the means of performing them. The real offence of his noble friend was that he had refused to make a promise. They could not give a promise on this question, but he entertained the sincerest and most fervent desire that it should be in their power, with justice to the people of India, to take steps for the gradual termination of their connection with this painful subject. Let it be understood that they reserved to themselves the free and deliberate examination of the question (hear, hear).

After some remarks from Sir J. M'Kenna,

Dr. Cameron withdrew the motion, remarking that if the noble lord had made the same speech as that to which they had just listened from the Prime Minister it would never have been made.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.

ON June 10th in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone explained at length the Supplementary Budget, premising that the Government had been led in the Public interest to consider the financial condition of the country, partly on account of circumstances which they found ready-made, but mainly in connection with other circumstances which had occurred since they came into office. The revenue, he reminded the committee, had been fixed at 82,260,000*l*., and the expenditure at 82,075,000*l*., leaving a surplus of 185,000*l* which, however, had more than disappeared under the 200,000*l*. of Supplementary Estimates which had become necessary. In addition to this, there was the claim which might arise in connection with the Indian [illegible] no [illegible] make on that subject [illegible] moment. If, indeed, it were in our power, if we were in a condition to determine finally what course this [illegible] with respect to the Afghan [illegible] on every ground in our submitting that proposal at once to the House; nor should we hesitate [illegible]. But that is not [illegible] nor are we even able to say that at some time in the course of this session we expect to have the facts of Indian [illegible] so completely in our possession as to warrant us in entertaining the hope that we may make an absolute and final proposal on the subject. In these conditions we cannot say when the great and heavy expenditure now going on will be brought to a close, though we have given an engagement to the House that so far as depends on us it shall be brought to a close at the earliest moment possible. (Hear, hear.) We cannot judge [illegible] the future duties of the House, [illegible] whether interference may be necessary, [illegible] should be any interference whether upon grounds [illegible] of the urgency and [illegible] or upon grounds of prudence and policy, on account of the condition of Indian credit [illegible] can we indicate the amount of money and which it may [illegible] not be the view of this House to afford [illegible] the form which that aid ought to take can we at this moment offer any [illegible] suggestion to the House. It would be most unwise [illegible] to proceed by way of instalment, [illegible] the House to take step which might appear to commit it [illegible] in the subject of Indian finance [illegible] that it [illegible] even on that account alone, be [illegible] with something [illegible] surplus revenue over the expenditure to which we are practically committed. With regard to the causes for which the present Government was responsible, the first of these was [illegible] French Government for [illegible] of wine duties in connection with the tariff arrangements which they were now making. After touching in detail on the communications which have passed, Mr. Gladstone said the French Government had proposed that with the ultimate object of renewing and ameliorating in our interest the French Treaty of 1860, we should as a step reduce the duties on [illegible] class of wines to 6*d*. per gallon. In addition to this, the Governments of the Peninsula had given assurances of their willingness to [illegible] reductions on the stronger qualities. The plan he proposed was to reduce the duty to 6*d*. per gallon on wine up to 20 degrees, one penny additional for each degree up to 35 degrees, and ½*d*. additional for each degree above 35. The result of this would be that on medium wines the duty would be about 1*s*. 2*d*. per gallon, while the wines from 35 degrees to 42 would be rather higher than at present. On bottled wines the duty would be 2*s*. per gallon. The House would be asked to empower Her Majesty by Order in Council to make these reductions on any date not later than Aug. 16. The financial effect of the change would be to entail a loss of from 230,000*l*. to 240,000*l*. this year, but next [illegible] taxation on beer and wine, [illegible] scale, while the tax on [illegible] would be 6*d*. per gallon, [illegible] it would be 4*d*. per gallon. [illegible] mentioned the malt tax, and after dwelling at considerable length on the numerous objections to it, he proceeded to examine the various modes of dealing with it reduction, abolition, or by substitution of another tax. Concluding in favour of the last, he canvassed next the arguments *pro* and *con* in regard to the beer tax, pointing out among other things that private brewing is rapidly disappearing, and that there is a gradual diminution in the number of small brewers. Assuming, then, that the malt tax is to be replaced by a beer duty, he stated first the conditions under which private brewers would be allowed to brew—on payment of a licence duty and a presumptive charge for the quantity to be brewed, subject to supervision by the Excise. With regard to public brewers, though still subject to supervision, there would not be the same constant interference in all their processes as at present. Next, in discussing the equivalent to be substituted for the tax he estimated its present incidence at 21*s*. 8½*d*. per quarter for the tax, 10*d*. for the maltster's profit, 1*s*. for the brewer's licence, and 1*s*. for the money value of Excise restrictions—in all 24*s*. 6½*d*. per quarter of malt. Each quarter of malt represented four barrels of beer, or 6*s*. [illegible] duty, and, allowing for waste, he proposed that the beer duty should be fixed at 6*s*. per barrel. The drawback on exported ale would be raised to that amount, and among other advantages of the change he dwelt on the probable cheapening and improvement in the quality of beer, and on the fact that in time of war pressure the impost would offer a ready mode of increasing taxation. Passing to the other side of the account, he informed the house that the loss on this year's revenue from this substitution, including drawbacks, cost of additional Excise supervision, &c., would be 1,100,000*l*., and this he proposed to obtain by adding 1*d*. to this year's income tax. This statement was received with only a partial cheer, and he went on to explain the details of a further proposal for increasing and adjusting the licence duties for the sale of alcoholic liquors, which would give an increase this year of 305,000*l*., and for future years of 350,000*l*. The general result of the Budget is that 1,100,000*l*. of revenue is sacrificed by the abolition of malt tax, and 233,000*l*. by the reduction of the wine duties, which, with 200,000*l*. supplementary, makes a total addition to the expenditure side of 1,533,000*l*. But on the other side the additional income tax is reckoned at 1,425,000*l*., and the increased lisence duties at 305,000*l*., which, together with the surplus of 184,000*l*. provided by Sir S. Northcote, makes an addition to the revenue of 1,914,000*l*., leaving a revised surplus of 381,000*l*.

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

MR. O'DONNELL will, on Monday next, ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the M. Challemel-Lacour, whose appointment as French Ambassador to England is announced today, is the Citizen Challemel-Lacour who, as one of the Prefects of the Provisional Government of September 4, 1870, ordered the massacre of Colonel Carayan Latour's battalion in the telegram "Fusillez-moi ces gens-là," contained in the report of the Commission of the National Assembly on the subject and who has since been condemned by a court of justice in France to pay some £5,000 compensation for his share in the plunder of a convent during the same period. And whether the same person was not suggested as French Ambassador at Berlin last year, but was promptly withdrawn in deference to the opinion of the German Government.

Mr. Otway will also ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he will state the number of the representatives of the French Government in England who have been appointed since the fall of the Empire in France. Whether there has been any change of representative in France of her Majesty the Queen during the same period; and whether, on occasions of a change of Ambassadors, credentials and letters of recall are presented personally to the Sovereign or Chief of the State.—*Globe*, June 11.

THE PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE OF A MEMBER'S HAT.

IN the House of Commons on June 4th, Mr. Mitchell Henry, addressing the Speaker, said:—I wish to ask you, Mr. Speaker, to give instructions to the House [illegible] a matter of great importance in reference to the keeping of seats. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I beg you to give us instructions as to whether the putting of a hat on a seat, in order to keep it, does not mean a real working hat—(Laughter)—and not a colourable imitation—(Laughter)—a system which allows members [illegible] his [illegible] in another [illegible] against the rule of the House for a member to endeavour to keep his seat by putting there on pieces of paper or a card instead of his hat. (Laughter.)

The Speaker—The usual practice [illegible] a member may retain his seat for the night by placing his hat there before prayers. That practice has continued during a considerable number of years and the idea always has been that the hon. member was in immediate attendance in the House or in Committee. (Hear, hear.) No member can retain his seat by placing a card upon it.

THE ATALANTA.

FIVE ordinary seamen of the Atalanta arrived at Spithead in the gunboat Plover. One [illegible] men, M'Cormack—in reply to [illegible] "I have been in the Navy ever since the beginning of 1876. I went on [illegible] at [illegible] the Atalanta on the 3d of [illegible] as a prisoner. I joined the Atalanta on the [illegible] of November, 1877, at Portsmouth. [illegible] from time I went on board I never [illegible] ship. About a fortnight after we left [illegible] the vessel pitched and rolled terribly. We were always shipping water, and the main and upper decks were never dry. We were thrown about so incessantly from one side of the ship to the other, that we could not hold our food in our hands. The lower deck was no better than the upper, for the water dropped through the ventilating apparatus. Towards the latter end of November we encountered a severe gale off Teneriffe, and for seven days we were hove to. After we had been hove to for three days an ordinary seaman named M'Clure was on the top-gallant-yard, when the ship lurched and he was thrown overboard and never seen again. It was impossible to sail under a better captain. He was always on deck. He seemed to feel the ship could not be trusted. The other officers tried to make the ship's company happy and comfortable. After leaving Teneriffe we ran short of provisions and were placed on short allowance; but this was the only inconvenience experienced. During the worst part of the weather the crew were always cool and ready to obey orders. I was on board the Tourmaline, which was engaged in cruising round the West Indies at the end of February and am sure that the Atalanta could not have stood such a gale as we then experienced. In a gale the Atalanta could not right herself readily. When struck by a sea she would go down on her side with a lurch and remain there sometimes for five minutes, while the sea washed her decks. There was nothing [illegible] could have come from the Atalanta. I think, from the character of the ship she would have gone down too suddenly to give time to make such a raft as that described. I think it most probable that the ship went down bodily as she was too light to break up, and too top-heavy to stand a very heavy gale." Theophilus Vistiebe, 22 years of age, said he had been accustomed to the sea since he was 11 years old, principally at work in fishing-boats. He joined the Atalanta in October last. In anything of a breeze the Atalanta would heel over, and when she gave a sudden lurch one would think she gone altogether. He never liked the vessel; he would rather cross the ocean in a fishing-smack than such a ship as the Atalanta, although she was a splendid ship in fine weather. After she had lurched over she would remain and if another sea struck her in the same way as the one which caused her to lurch she could not help going down if she had not righted herself in the meantime. It was impossible to say when Captain Sterling took his rest, for he appeared to be always on deck. Oliver Ellis, who broke away from the ship because he was afraid of her, says that on one occasion he noticed the ship roll to within two degrees of heeling over altogether; and the two other men gave corroborative statements.

MORE FRENCH DUELS.

THE Rochefort-Koechlin duel has been followed by a number of similar encounters. M. Clémenceau, who is by profession a medical man, says that M. Rochefort's life is in no danger. As his antagonist's weapon entered obliquely, no vital part was touched, although the loss of blood was considerable. M. Laffitte, editor of the *Voltaire*, fought on Friday week with M. Albert de Dion, member of the Jockey Club, who was offended by an article which appeared in that journal. M. Laffitte was wounded by sword thrusts on the eyebrow and third right rib, and then declared by surgeons incapable of going on. Nevertheless the *Voltaire* states that his wounds are by no means serious. The Prince of Santa Severina and M. Fransac fought on the Belgian frontier last Saturday. The Prince, wounded in the forearm, asked to go on; but after a second attack, the doctors saying his arm was too numbed to be efficient, the seconds stopped the fight, and declared honour satisfied. There was a sword duel at Angouleme on the same day between M. Carville, editor of the Bonapartist journal *Suffrage Universel*, and M. Mulac, editor of the *Republicain de la Charente*. M. Carville was slightly touched in the hand and lip. The doctor stopped the combat. Another duel, the result of an altercation at a Paris club about the Rochefort affair, took place in Alsace on Monday, and one of the principals was wounded in the right shoulder. On [illegible] between M. Lepelletier, the [illegible] *Mot d'Ordre* and M. Lajeune Villar, [illegible] *Gaulois*. The latter was wounded [illegible] the forearm and in the shoulder. MM. Olivier Pain and Lepelletier, belonging to the editorial staff of the *Mot d' Ordre*, telegraphed from Lyons last week, where they were staying in connection with M. Blanqui's election, accepting a challenge of the staff of the *Gaulois* for a hostile meeting. The duel, however, is not to come off. MM. Janvier de la Motte, senior, and Gaston Jolivet, acting for M. Robert Mitchell, and MM. Secondigue and Casimir Bouis for M. Ollivier Pain, had an interview at the *Gaulois* office, and decided that a meeting was unnecessary.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 11.

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